

Section 1

Characteristics of the criminal justice systems

The administrative aspects of law enforcement, judicial, and correctional systems are featured in this section. Financial, budgetary, and employment data for local, State, and Federal levels provide both detailed information and a glimpse of the complex organizational and structural components of various agencies within the criminal justice systems. In addition, selected statutory provisions regarding firearms, and alcohol use and driving are included.

The section begins with data selected from surveys of justice system governmental employment and financial expenditures, prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). These tables provide extensive information on criminal justice system total and per capita expenditures at the Federal, State, and local levels relating to police protection, judicial and legal services, and correctional activities. In addition, budgetary figures are shown for Federal criminal justice agencies, including the annual allocations of the Office of Justice Programs, various Federal drug control programs, and the Edward Byrne law enforcement assistance program. The number of persons employed by police departments, judicial and correctional systems, as well as related payroll data are presented for Federal, State, and local levels.

The second portion of the section contains information on the characteristics of law enforcement agencies and police personnel. The most recent BJS-sponsored Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) survey, presented in this edition of *Sourcebook*, provides aggregate-level data for State and local law enforcement agencies and sheriffs' departments, and data for each State police department. These tables display statistics on a variety of topics such as the number of agencies and employees, personnel demographics, training requirements, salaries and average operating expenditures, drug testing policies, presence of community policing and school resource units, number of officers assigned to respond to calls for service, and weapons authorized for use. Next, the International City/County Management Association provides aggregate-level data on police salaries, employment, and administrative expenditures for several levels of municipal government. Counts of full-time police employees and officers, collected through the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, are presented. Also featured is a table showing the proportion of female officers employed in large law enforcement

agencies. The next set of tables lists Federal agencies with law enforcement authority and characteristics of officers employed by these agencies, including staff and budget information for the Drug Enforcement Administration. Trend data on workload, staffing, and budget are presented for the U.S. Marshals Service.

The next segment of the section addresses the topics of the courts and the judiciary. Information on judges in Federal courts includes current salaries and detailed demographic data on appointees to Federal district and appellate court judgeships, dating back to President Johnson's administration. Workload data for the Federal judiciary include a 20-year trend on the number of criminal cases filed in each judicial district as well as trend data on duties performed by Federal magistrate judges. At the State level, the number of judges, current salaries, and length of terms are shown. Information also covers the selection and retention processes, and qualifications for holding judicial office in each State. Additional tables in this segment include data on jury utilization and juror fee schedules, staff and budgets of State judicial conduct commissions, and trend data for various types of investigative reports filed by Federal probation officers.

Concluding this section are tables on demographic characteristics of corrections officers and staff, and the number and location of facilities operated by the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Also included is information from the most recent census of private correctional facilities, which provides trend data on the number and capacities of private prisons operating in the United States. Next, information is presented from BJS' Firearm Inquiry Statistics program on applications and rejections for firearms transfers. The final tables in the section describe State statutes on the purchase and use of firearms, and alcohol use and driving.

Table 1.1

Justice system direct and intergovernmental expendituresBy level of government, United States, fiscal years 1982-97^a

(Dollar amounts in millions)

Fiscal year	Total all governments	Federal	Total State and local	State	Local ^b		
					Total	Counties	Municipalities
1982	\$35,842	\$4,458	\$31,573	\$11,602	\$20,968	\$8,636	\$12,455
1983	39,680	4,944	34,836	12,785	23,186	9,792	13,550
1984	43,943	5,868	38,156	14,213	25,154	10,617	14,696
1985	48,563	6,416	42,284	16,252	27,462	11,610	16,011
1986	53,500	6,595	47,070	18,556	30,178	13,031	17,346
1987	58,871	7,496	51,640	20,157	33,265	14,530	18,973
1988	65,231	8,851	56,767	22,837	36,098	15,884	20,449
1989	70,949	9,674	61,745	25,269	38,825	17,503	21,579
1990	79,434	12,798	69,215	28,345	43,559	19,644	24,244
1991	87,567	15,231	75,461	31,484	47,075	21,913	25,599
1992	93,777	17,423	80,248	33,755	50,115	23,820	26,771
1993	97,542	18,591	83,113	34,227	52,562	24,625	28,321
1994	103,471	19,084	88,845	37,161	55,517	26,071	29,909
1995	112,868	22,651	96,127	41,196	58,933	27,917	31,581
1996	120,194	23,344	102,714	43,803	62,970	29,805	33,782
1997	129,793	27,065	109,269	46,444	67,083	31,778	35,869

Note: These data were collected from government documents and from the annual surveys of government finances and employment conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. Justice data are extracted from these sources by the Census Bureau for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The Federal Government, all State governments, and a sample of county, municipal, and township governments were included in the surveys. Since not all local governments were included in the surveys, these data are subject to sampling variation. Duplicative transactions between levels of government are excluded from the total for all governments, the State and local total, and the local total. Such intergovernmental expenditure consists of payments from one government to another and eventually will show up as a direct expenditure of a recipient government. The fiscal year for the Federal Government begins October 1 and ends September 30; [see Appendix 1](#) for fiscal year beginning and end dates for States and local jurisdictions. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, [see Appendix 1](#).

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bData for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Trends in Justice Expenditure and Employment*, NCJ 178268, Table 1 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/data/eetmd01.wk1> [May 21, 2001].

Table 1.2

Justice system direct and intergovernmental expendituresBy type of activity and level of government, United States, fiscal years 1980-97^a

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Level of government and fiscal year	Total expenditures				Level of government and fiscal year	Total expenditures			
	Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections		Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections
All governments					Local total^b				
1980	NA	\$15,163,029	NA	\$6,900,751	1980	NA	\$11,398,808	NA	\$2,277,257
1981	NA	16,822,094	NA	7,868,822	1981	NA	12,678,955	NA	2,636,064
1982	\$35,841,916	19,022,184	\$7,770,785	9,048,947	1982	\$20,967,562	14,172,313	\$3,784,285	3,010,964
1983	39,680,167	20,648,200	8,620,604	10,411,363	1983	23,186,040	15,276,352	4,361,362	3,548,326
1984	43,942,690	22,685,766	9,463,180	11,793,744	1984	25,154,172	16,515,727	4,627,473	4,010,972
1985	48,563,068	24,399,355	10,628,816	13,534,897	1985	27,461,643	17,847,016	5,090,344	4,524,283
1986	53,499,805	26,254,993	11,485,446	15,759,366	1986	30,178,432	19,355,599	5,690,544	5,132,289
1987	58,871,348	28,767,553	12,555,026	17,548,769	1987	33,265,315	21,089,053	6,229,510	5,946,752
1988	65,230,542	30,960,824	13,970,563	20,299,155	1988	36,097,549	22,370,517	6,826,419	6,900,613
1989	70,949,468	32,794,182	15,588,664	22,566,622	1989	38,825,015	23,671,582	7,682,188	7,471,245
1990	79,433,959	35,923,479	17,356,826	26,153,654	1990	43,558,671	26,097,219	8,675,732	8,785,720
1991	87,566,819	38,971,240	19,298,379	29,297,200	1991	47,075,424	28,017,151	9,418,374	9,639,899
1992	93,776,852	41,326,531	20,988,888	31,461,433	1992	50,115,498	29,658,955	10,052,330	10,404,213
1993	97,541,826	44,036,756	21,558,403	31,946,667	1993	52,561,979	31,733,159	10,282,702	10,546,118
1994	103,470,564	46,004,536	22,601,706	34,864,322	1994	55,517,277	33,364,901	11,022,716	11,129,660
1995	112,868,448	48,644,529	24,471,689	39,752,230	1995	58,932,933	35,364,493	11,673,851	11,894,589
1996	120,194,175	53,007,425	26,157,907	41,028,843	1996	62,811,126	38,227,201	12,355,193	12,228,732
1997	129,793,452	57,753,530	28,528,774	43,511,148	1997	66,916,121	40,974,010	13,078,836	12,863,275
Federal					Counties^b				
1980	NA	1,941,000	NA	408,000	1980	NA	2,669,497	NA	1,777,763
1981	NA	2,118,000	NA	436,000	1981	NA	3,091,038	NA	2,066,269
1982	4,458,000	2,527,000	1,390,000	541,000	1982	8,635,936	3,486,823	2,805,312	2,343,801
1983	4,844,000	2,815,000	1,523,000	606,000	1983	9,791,530	3,754,693	3,238,571	2,798,266
1984	5,868,000	3,396,000	1,785,000	687,000	1984	10,616,787	4,051,074	3,401,793	3,163,920
1985	6,416,000	3,495,000	2,129,000	792,000	1985	11,609,827	4,400,716	3,736,030	3,473,081
1986	6,595,000	3,643,000	2,090,000	862,000	1986	13,031,109	4,801,572	4,209,092	4,020,445
1987	7,496,000	4,231,000	2,271,000	994,000	1987	14,530,198	5,254,562	4,611,863	4,663,773
1988	8,851,000	4,954,000	2,639,000	1,258,000	1988	15,883,574	5,574,280	5,047,003	5,262,291
1989	9,674,000	5,307,000	2,949,000	1,418,000	1989	17,503,442	6,099,265	5,692,464	5,711,713
1990	12,798,000	5,666,000	3,398,000	1,734,000	1990	19,644,273	6,669,385	6,416,194	6,558,694
1991	15,231,000	6,725,000	3,384,000	2,122,000	1991	21,913,042	7,386,260	7,074,386	7,452,396
1992	17,423,000	7,400,000	3,777,000	2,646,000	1992	23,820,019	8,012,151	7,521,219	8,286,649
1993	18,591,000	8,069,000	3,832,000	2,690,000	1993	24,624,542	8,520,472	7,697,938	8,406,132
1994	19,084,000	8,059,000	8,184,000	2,841,000	1994	26,070,804	8,955,664	8,275,007	8,840,133
1995	22,651,000	9,298,000	9,184,000	4,169,000	1995	27,917,010	9,499,807	8,804,229	9,612,974
1996	23,344,000	10,115,000	9,459,000	3,766,000	1996	29,610,765	10,425,771	9,358,446	9,826,548
1997	27,065,000	12,518,000	10,651,000	3,896,000	1997	31,576,448	11,328,607	9,928,998	10,318,843
Total State and local					Municipalities^b				
1980	NA	13,424,029	NA	6,515,689	1980	NA	8,791,989	NA	527,060
1981	NA	14,918,094	NA	7,458,133	1981	NA	9,678,462	NA	602,148
1982	31,572,916	16,656,184	6,380,785	8,535,947	1982	12,455,487	10,765,207	981,963	708,317
1983	34,836,167	17,903,200	7,097,604	9,835,363	1983	13,550,117	11,630,815	1,130,261	789,041
1984	38,155,690	19,330,766	7,678,180	11,146,744	1984	14,696,313	12,565,350	1,235,073	895,890
1985	42,284,068	20,969,355	8,499,816	12,814,897	1985	16,011,251	13,549,507	1,367,982	1,093,762
1986	47,069,805	22,712,993	9,395,446	14,961,366	1986	17,346,101	14,685,842	1,495,968	1,164,291
1987	51,640,348	24,731,553	10,284,026	16,624,769	1987	18,973,049	16,005,162	1,626,223	1,341,664
1988	56,766,542	26,303,824	11,331,563	19,131,155	1988	20,449,324	16,964,757	1,788,158	1,696,409
1989	61,745,468	27,842,182	12,639,664	21,263,622	1989	21,579,228	17,756,525	2,003,083	1,819,620
1990	69,214,959	30,579,479	14,075,826	24,559,654	1990	24,244,122	19,674,855	2,274,164	2,295,103
1991	75,460,819	32,801,240	15,303,379	27,356,200	1991	25,599,404	20,972,085	2,358,669	2,268,650
1992	80,247,852	34,623,531	16,573,888	29,050,433	1992	26,770,919	22,034,381	2,546,171	2,190,367
1993	83,112,826	36,691,756	16,896,403	29,524,667	1993	28,321,497	23,506,869	2,595,607	2,219,021
1994	88,844,564	38,686,536	17,880,706	32,227,322	1994	29,908,762	24,766,007	2,765,164	2,377,591
1995	96,127,448	41,096,529	19,162,689	35,868,230	1995	31,580,565	26,328,895	2,886,803	2,364,867
1996	102,714,175	44,726,425	20,464,907	37,522,843	1996	33,200,361	27,801,430	2,996,747	2,402,184
1997	109,269,452	47,643,530	21,645,774	39,980,148	1997	35,339,673	29,645,403	3,149,838	2,544,432
State									
1980	9,256,443	2,194,349	2,051,108	4,547,667					
1981	10,372,682	2,479,905	2,332,434	5,179,448					
1982	11,601,780	2,833,370	2,748,364	6,020,046					
1983	12,785,244	2,963,067	2,949,598	6,872,579					
1984	14,212,842	3,173,297	3,271,076	7,768,469					
1985	16,252,377	3,468,821	3,635,984	9,147,572					
1986	18,555,723	3,749,413	4,004,720	10,801,590					
1987	20,157,123	4,066,692	4,339,306	11,691,125					
1988	22,836,919	4,531,184	4,885,843	13,419,892					
1989	25,268,915	4,780,353	5,441,743	15,046,819					
1990	28,345,066	5,163,475	5,970,895	17,210,696					
1991	31,484,371	5,507,249	6,754,491	19,222,631					
1992	33,755,092	5,592,791	7,722,882	20,439,419					
1993	34,227,194	5,603,484	7,820,251	20,803,459					
1994	37,161,391	6,000,330	8,026,326	23,134,735					
1995	41,196,021	6,451,364	8,675,619	26,069,038					
1996	39,903,049	6,499,224	8,109,714	25,294,111					
1997	42,353,331	6,669,520	8,566,938	27,116,873					

See notes on next page.

Table 1.2

Justice system direct and intergovernmental expendituresBy type of activity and level of government, United States, fiscal years 1980-97^a—Continued

Note: See Note, table 1.1. Duplicative transactions between levels of government are excluded from the total for all governments, the State and local total, and the local total. Such intergovernmental expenditure consists of payments from one government to another and eventually will show up as a direct expenditure of a recipient government. The State government total for 1980 and 1981 includes a residual "other" category not displayed separately. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bData for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Trends in Justice Expenditure and Employment*, NCJ 178272, Table 5 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/data/eetmd05.wk1> [May 21, 2001].

Table 1.3

Justice system direct and intergovernmental expenditures

By level of government and type of activity, United States, fiscal year 1997

Activity	Dollar amounts (in thousands)				Percent distribution		
	Total all governments	Federal Government	State governments	Local governments ^a	Federal	State	Local ^a
Total justice system ^b	\$129,793,452	\$27,065,000	\$46,444,440	\$67,083,392	X	X	X
Direct expenditure	129,793,452	20,524,000	42,353,331	66,916,121	15.8%	32.6%	51.6%
Intergovernmental expenditure	X	6,541,000	4,091,109	167,271	X	X	X
Police protection ^b	57,753,530	12,518,000	7,500,993	40,976,407	X	X	X
Direct expenditure	57,753,530	10,110,000	6,669,520	40,974,010	17.5	11.5	70.9
Intergovernmental expenditure	X	2,408,000	831,473	2,397	X	X	X
Judicial and legal ^b	28,528,774	10,651,000	9,802,868	13,100,607	X	X	X
Direct expenditure	28,528,774	6,883,000	8,566,938	13,078,836	24.1	30.0	45.8
Intergovernmental expenditure	X	3,768,000	1,235,930	21,771	X	X	X
Corrections ^b	43,511,148	3,896,000	29,140,579	13,006,378	X	X	X
Direct expenditure	43,511,148	3,531,000	27,116,873	12,863,275	8.1	62.3	29.6
Intergovernmental expenditure	X	365,000	2,023,706	143,103	X	X	X

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *1997 Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts*, NCJ 185672, Table 1 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/sheets/cjee97.zip> [May 21, 2001].

^aData for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

^bThe total category for each criminal justice activity, and for the total justice system, excludes duplicative intergovernmental expenditure amounts. This was done to avoid the artificial inflation that would result if an intergovernmental expenditure of a government were tabulated and then counted again when the recipient government(s) expended that amount. The intergovernmental expenditure categories are not totaled for this reason.

Table 1.4

Justice system direct expendituresBy level of government, United States, fiscal years 1982-97^a

(Dollar amounts in millions)

Fiscal year	Total all governments	Federal	Total State and local	State	Local ^b		
					Total	Counties	Municipalities
1982	\$35,842	\$4,269	\$31,573	\$10,651	\$20,922	\$8,556	\$12,366
1983	39,680	4,844	34,836	11,709	23,127	9,705	13,422
1984	43,943	5,787	38,156	13,081	25,075	10,518	14,557
1985	48,563	6,279	42,284	14,903	27,381	11,517	15,864
1986	53,500	6,430	47,070	16,978	30,092	12,935	17,157
1987	58,871	7,231	51,640	18,465	33,175	14,429	18,746
1988	65,231	8,464	56,767	20,880	35,887	15,778	20,108
1989	70,949	9,204	61,745	23,009	38,736	17,399	21,337
1990	79,434	10,219	69,215	25,764	43,451	19,510	23,941
1991	87,567	12,106	75,461	28,493	46,968	21,761	25,207
1992	93,777	13,529	80,248	30,271	49,977	23,672	26,305
1993	97,542	14,429	83,113	30,696	52,417	24,469	27,948
1994	103,471	14,626	88,845	33,495	55,349	25,856	29,493
1995	112,868	16,741	96,127	37,360	58,768	27,733	31,035
1996	120,194	17,480	102,714	39,903	62,811	29,611	33,200
1997	129,793	20,524	109,269	42,353	66,916	31,576	35,340

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bData for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Trends in Justice Expenditure and Employment*, NCJ 178269, Table 2 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/data/eetmd02.wk1> [May 21, 2001].

Table 1.5

Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1997

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

State and level of government ^a	Total direct expenditure ^b	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Amount ^c	Percent of total direct expenditure ^c	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system
States-local, total	\$1,460,894,502	\$109,269,452	7.5%	\$47,643,530	43.6%	\$21,645,774	19.8%	\$39,980,148	36.6%
State	629,049,306	42,353,331	6.7	6,669,520	15.7	8,566,938	20.2	27,116,873	64.0
Local, total	831,845,196	66,916,121	8.0	40,974,010	61.2	13,078,836	19.5	12,863,275	19.2
Counties	189,373,044	31,576,448	16.7	11,328,607	35.9	9,928,998	31.4	10,318,843	32.7
Municipalities	294,307,586	35,339,673	12.0	29,645,403	83.9	3,149,838	8.9	2,544,432	7.2
Alabama	20,173,595	1,089,836	5.4	541,374	49.7	225,112	20.7	323,350	29.7
State	9,652,376	454,685	4.7	79,940	17.6	146,083	32.1	228,662	50.3
Local, total	10,521,219	635,151	6.0	461,434	72.6	79,029	12.4	94,688	14.9
Counties	1,185,657	250,767	21.2	114,801	45.8	50,616	20.2	85,350	34.0
Municipalities	3,455,677	384,384	11.1	346,633	90.2	28,413	7.4	9,338	2.4
Alaska	7,418,497	447,528	6.0	151,192	33.8	146,513	32.7	149,823	33.5
State	4,707,384	335,501	7.1	49,854	14.9	136,193	40.6	149,454	44.5
Local, total	2,711,113	112,027	4.1	101,338	90.5	10,320	9.2	369	0.3
Boroughs	968,831	21,927	2.3	18,276	83.3	3,651	16.7	0	X
Municipalities	1,660,027	90,100	5.4	83,062	92.2	6,669	7.4	369	0.4
Arizona	21,156,437	2,023,736	9.6	869,854	43.0	452,076	22.3	701,806	34.7
State	7,890,299	731,339	9.3	123,777	16.9	102,861	14.1	504,701	69.0
Local, total	13,266,138	1,292,397	9.7	746,077	57.7	349,215	27.0	197,105	15.3
Counties	2,653,833	618,769	23.3	159,377	25.8	262,888	42.5	196,504	31.8
Municipalities	4,210,402	673,628	16.0	586,700	87.1	86,327	12.8	601	0.1
Arkansas	10,521,017	649,888	6.2	292,379	45.0	116,814	18.0	240,695	37.0
State	5,717,254	315,171	5.5	59,135	18.8	63,232	20.1	192,804	61.2
Local, total	4,803,763	334,717	7.0	233,244	69.7	53,582	16.0	47,891	14.3
Counties	739,847	149,566	20.2	63,307	42.3	39,483	26.4	46,776	31.3
Municipalities	1,499,958	185,151	12.3	169,937	91.8	14,099	7.6	1,115	0.6
California	194,076,040	17,872,447	9.2	7,712,594	43.2	3,950,419	22.1	6,209,434	34.7
State	67,573,750	5,197,179	7.7	925,709	17.8	411,336	7.9	3,860,134	74.3
Local, total	126,502,290	12,675,268	10.0	6,786,885	53.5	3,539,083	27.9	2,349,300	18.5
Counties	36,941,559	7,636,610	20.7	2,266,774	29.7	3,095,304	40.5	2,274,532	29.8
Municipalities	35,684,003	5,038,658	14.1	4,520,111	89.7	443,779	8.8	74,768	1.5
Colorado	20,659,910	1,539,709	7.5	652,965	42.4	286,620	18.6	600,124	39.0
State	7,843,755	628,050	8.0	55,222	8.8	146,456	23.3	426,372	67.9
Local, total	12,816,155	911,659	7.1	597,743	65.6	140,164	15.4	173,752	19.1
Counties	1,852,305	335,613	18.1	152,389	45.4	58,363	17.4	124,861	37.2
Municipalities	4,665,750	576,046	12.3	445,354	77.3	81,801	14.2	48,891	8.5
Connecticut	20,274,623	1,379,356	6.8	592,738	43.0	292,846	21.2	493,772	35.8
State	11,345,259	868,944	7.7	109,523	12.6	265,649	30.6	493,772	56.8
Local, total	8,929,364	510,412	5.7	483,215	94.7	27,197	5.3	0	X
Municipalities	8,115,748	510,412	6.3	483,215	94.7	27,197	5.3	0	X
Delaware	4,378,352	329,899	7.5	131,700	39.9	75,052	22.7	123,147	37.3
State	2,827,727	239,973	8.5	49,833	20.8	66,993	27.9	123,147	51.3
Local, total	1,550,625	89,926	5.8	81,867	91.0	8,059	9.0	0	X
Counties	253,164	40,518	16.0	33,975	83.9	6,543	16.1	0	X
Municipalities	314,201	49,408	15.7	47,892	96.9	1,516	3.1	0	X
District of Columbia	5,999,351	733,950	12.2	279,805	38.1	153,988	21.0	300,157	40.9
Local, total	5,999,351	733,950	12.2	279,805	38.1	153,988	21.0	300,157	40.9
Municipality	4,988,196	733,950	14.7	279,805	38.1	153,988	21.0	300,157	40.9
Florida	71,313,977	7,253,489	10.2	3,230,857	44.5	1,268,881	17.5	2,753,751	38.0
State	25,563,946	2,687,711	10.5	317,387	11.8	521,987	19.4	1,848,337	68.8
Local, total	45,750,031	4,565,778	10.0	2,913,470	63.8	746,894	16.4	905,414	19.8
Counties	14,882,429	3,030,053	20.4	1,489,576	49.2	675,101	22.3	865,376	28.6
Municipalities	10,206,970	1,535,725	15.0	1,423,894	92.7	71,793	4.7	40,038	2.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.5

Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1997--Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

State and level of government ^a	Total justice system			Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
	Total direct expenditure ^b	Amount ^c	Percent of total direct expenditure ^c	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system
Georgia	\$37,389,727	\$2,637,532	7.1%	\$1,050,368	39.8%	\$387,526	14.7%	\$1,199,638	45.5%
State	15,834,244	1,101,936	7.0	169,029	15.3	75,582	6.9	857,325	77.8
Local, total	21,555,483	1,535,596	7.1	881,339	57.4	311,944	20.3	342,313	22.3
Counties	4,441,413	950,399	21.4	413,603	43.5	260,043	27.4	276,753	29.1
Municipalities	4,470,968	585,197	13.1	467,736	79.9	51,901	8.9	65,560	11.2
Hawaii	7,634,443	468,778	6.1	192,287	41.0	148,956	31.8	127,535	27.2
State	5,937,320	248,360	4.2	2,632	1.1	118,193	47.6	127,535	51.4
Local, total	1,697,123	220,418	13.0	189,655	86.0	30,763	14.0	0	X
Counties	512,955	71,076	13.9	59,432	83.6	11,644	16.4	0	X
Municipalities	1,169,547	149,342	12.8	130,223	87.2	19,119	12.8	0	X
Idaho	5,423,612	388,481	7.2	167,159	43.0	88,653	22.8	132,669	34.2
State	2,607,020	177,017	6.8	30,724	17.4	44,031	24.9	102,262	57.8
Local, total	2,816,592	211,464	7.5	136,435	64.5	44,622	21.1	30,407	14.4
Counties	588,978	132,847	22.6	63,493	47.8	38,961	29.3	30,393	22.9
Municipalities	595,117	78,617	13.2	72,942	92.8	5,661	7.2	14	(d)
Illinois	62,167,262	4,521,680	7.3	2,410,627	53.3	800,524	17.7	1,310,529	29.0
State	26,153,745	1,416,824	5.4	280,479	19.8	227,131	16.0	909,214	64.2
Local, total	36,013,517	3,104,856	8.6	2,130,148	68.6	573,393	18.5	401,315	12.9
Counties	4,048,578	1,174,553	29.0	256,291	21.8	517,535	44.1	400,727	34.1
Municipalities	11,876,880	1,930,303	16.3	1,873,857	97.1	55,858	2.9	588	(d)
Indiana	25,701,397	1,498,215	5.8	649,657	43.4	259,510	17.3	589,048	39.3
State	10,809,380	634,481	5.9	149,918	23.6	78,315	12.3	406,248	64.0
Local, total	14,892,017	863,734	5.8	499,739	57.9	181,195	21.0	182,800	21.2
Counties	3,042,997	401,145	13.2	127,309	31.7	131,812	32.9	142,024	35.4
Municipalities	4,214,815	462,589	11.0	372,430	80.5	49,383	10.7	40,776	8.8
Iowa	14,303,672	756,926	5.3	351,615	46.5	195,297	25.8	210,014	27.7
State	6,478,509	360,360	5.6	57,881	16.1	146,749	40.7	155,730	43.2
Local, total	7,825,163	396,566	5.1	293,734	74.1	48,548	12.2	54,284	13.7
Counties	1,539,721	180,433	11.7	87,275	48.4	39,184	21.7	53,974	29.9
Municipalities	2,586,176	216,133	8.4	206,459	95.5	9,364	4.3	310	0.1
Kansas	12,367,821	799,895	6.5	380,726	47.6	172,460	21.6	246,709	30.8
State	5,119,497	331,115	6.5	41,166	12.4	102,561	31.0	187,388	56.6
Local, total	7,248,324	468,780	6.5	339,560	72.4	69,899	14.9	59,321	12.7
Counties	1,391,971	227,068	16.3	119,177	52.5	49,427	21.8	58,464	25.7
Municipalities	2,239,145	241,712	10.8	220,383	91.2	20,472	8.5	857	0.4
Kentucky	17,784,882	977,872	5.5	390,992	40.0	233,702	23.9	353,178	36.1
State	10,030,828	550,426	5.5	108,444	19.7	197,869	35.9	244,113	44.3
Local, total	7,754,054	427,446	5.5	282,548	66.1	35,833	8.4	109,065	25.5
Counties	1,623,989	202,215	12.5	72,284	35.7	28,200	13.9	101,731	50.3
Municipalities	2,049,389	225,231	11.0	210,264	93.4	7,633	3.4	7,334	3.3
Louisiana	21,209,147	1,544,711	7.3	759,222	49.1	278,517	18.0	506,972	32.8
State	11,115,028	606,800	5.5	155,732	25.7	113,622	18.7	337,446	55.6
Local, total	10,094,119	937,911	9.3	603,490	64.3	164,895	17.6	169,526	18.1
Parishes	2,666,651	455,344	17.1	287,253	63.1	84,241	18.5	83,850	18.4
Municipalities	3,161,042	482,567	15.3	316,237	65.5	80,654	16.7	85,676	17.8
Maine	6,338,244	282,881	4.5	138,337	48.9	50,880	18.0	93,664	33.1
State	3,668,560	147,762	4.0	38,632	26.1	43,117	29.2	66,013	44.7
Local, total	2,669,684	135,119	5.1	99,705	73.8	7,763	5.7	27,651	20.5
Counties	73,408	46,670	63.6	14,887	31.9	5,034	10.8	26,749	57.3
Municipalities	1,705,957	88,449	5.2	84,818	95.9	2,729	3.1	902	1.0
Maryland	25,880,052	2,138,192	8.3	885,188	41.4	380,016	17.8	872,988	40.8
State	12,663,475	1,146,420	9.1	177,278	15.5	235,952	20.6	733,190	64.0
Local, total	13,216,577	991,772	7.5	707,910	71.4	144,064	14.5	139,798	14.1
Counties	10,241,504	661,530	6.5	413,754	62.5	107,978	16.3	139,798	21.1
Municipalities	2,643,269	330,242	12.5	294,156	89.1	36,086	10.9	0	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.5

Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1997--Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

State and level of government ^a	Total direct expenditure ^b	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Amount ^c	Percent of total direct expenditure ^c	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system
Massachusetts	\$37,562,425	\$2,558,618	6.8%	\$1,114,761	43.6%	\$595,203	23.3%	\$848,654	33.2%
State	20,154,142	1,286,435	6.4	212,812	16.5	544,748	42.3	528,875	41.1
Local, total	17,408,283	1,272,183	7.3	901,949	70.9	50,455	4.0	319,779	25.1
Counties	570,318	246,387	43.2	2,335	0.9	1,695	0.7	242,357	98.4
Municipalities	13,534,396	1,025,796	7.6	899,614	87.7	48,760	4.8	77,422	7.5
Michigan	52,541,275	3,882,480	7.4	1,563,311	40.3	754,327	19.4	1,564,842	40.3
State	21,946,724	1,622,805	7.4	224,827	13.9	137,807	8.5	1,260,171	77.7
Local, total	30,594,551	2,259,675	7.4	1,338,484	59.2	616,520	27.3	304,671	13.5
Counties	6,096,105	1,001,435	16.4	241,670	24.1	460,397	46.0	299,368	29.9
Municipalities	9,160,961	1,258,240	13.7	1,096,814	87.2	156,123	12.4	5,303	0.4
Minnesota	28,438,371	1,549,568	5.4	702,137	45.3	366,330	23.6	481,101	31.0
State	11,501,134	491,181	4.3	78,075	15.9	143,786	29.3	269,320	54.8
Local, total	16,937,237	1,058,387	6.2	624,062	59.0	222,544	21.0	211,781	20.0
Counties	3,669,622	621,384	16.9	208,454	33.5	201,835	32.5	211,095	34.0
Municipalities	5,335,811	437,003	8.2	415,608	95.1	20,709	4.7	686	0.2
Mississippi	12,599,522	682,916	5.4	320,027	46.9	117,785	17.2	245,104	35.9
State	6,320,051	300,816	4.8	54,999	18.3	48,085	16.0	197,732	65.7
Local, total	6,279,471	382,100	6.1	265,028	69.4	69,700	18.2	47,372	12.4
Counties	1,776,845	199,901	11.3	95,418	47.7	60,604	30.3	43,879	22.0
Municipalities	1,619,798	182,199	11.2	169,610	93.1	9,096	5.0	3,493	1.9
Missouri	23,014,589	1,580,606	6.9	762,310	48.2	314,730	19.9	503,566	31.9
State	10,285,519	613,225	6.0	119,084	19.4	129,570	21.1	364,571	59.5
Local, total	12,729,070	967,381	7.6	643,226	66.5	185,160	19.1	138,995	14.4
Counties	1,271,884	351,512	27.6	119,923	34.1	132,672	37.7	98,917	28.1
Municipalities	4,338,779	615,869	14.2	523,303	85.0	52,488	8.5	40,078	6.5
Montana	4,363,870	259,555	5.9	114,244	44.0	59,467	22.9	85,844	33.1
State	2,488,973	118,606	4.8	23,360	19.7	22,057	18.6	73,189	61.7
Local, total	1,874,897	140,949	7.5	90,884	64.5	37,410	26.5	12,655	9.0
Counties	379,808	90,980	24.0	47,961	52.7	30,563	33.6	12,456	13.7
Municipalities	368,780	49,969	13.5	42,923	85.9	6,847	13.7	199	0.4
Nebraska	9,545,548	428,806	4.5	194,494	45.4	82,720	19.3	151,592	35.4
State	3,591,510	176,603	4.9	36,764	20.8	34,209	19.4	105,630	59.8
Local, total	5,954,038	252,203	4.2	157,730	62.5	48,511	19.2	45,962	18.2
Counties	662,169	132,004	19.9	42,187	32.0	43,855	33.2	45,962	34.8
Municipalities	1,484,528	120,199	8.1	115,543	96.1	4,656	3.9	0	X
Nevada	9,230,543	882,423	9.6	372,323	42.2	172,284	19.5	337,816	38.3
State	3,357,945	245,678	7.3	39,172	15.9	26,864	10.9	179,642	73.1
Local, total	5,872,598	636,745	10.8	333,151	52.3	145,420	22.8	158,174	24.8
Counties	2,668,039	461,419	17.3	231,399	50.1	111,944	24.3	118,076	25.6
Municipalities	1,008,875	175,326	17.4	101,752	58.0	33,476	19.1	40,098	22.9
New Hampshire	5,464,148	316,642	5.8	151,215	47.8	79,401	25.1	86,026	27.2
State	2,909,738	154,350	5.3	29,158	18.9	65,783	42.6	59,409	38.5
Local, total	2,554,410	162,292	6.4	122,057	75.2	13,618	8.4	26,617	16.4
Counties	176,738	40,397	22.9	7,944	19.7	5,836	14.4	26,617	65.9
Municipalities	1,191,454	121,895	10.2	114,113	93.6	7,782	6.4	0	X
New Jersey	47,941,807	3,998,471	8.3	1,763,319	44.1	979,661	24.5	1,255,491	31.4
State	23,049,439	1,573,861	6.8	233,626	14.8	447,488	28.4	892,747	56.7
Local, total	24,892,368	2,424,610	9.7	1,529,693	63.1	532,173	21.9	362,744	15.0
Counties	5,432,639	870,222	16.0	120,417	13.8	389,388	44.7	360,417	41.4
Municipalities	8,543,982	1,554,388	18.2	1,409,276	90.7	142,785	9.2	2,327	0.1
New Mexico	9,313,310	691,410	7.4	297,668	43.1	136,028	19.7	257,714	37.3
State	4,983,640	359,869	7.2	57,658	16.0	116,911	32.5	185,300	51.5
Local, total	4,329,670	331,541	7.7	240,010	72.4	19,117	5.8	72,414	21.8
Counties	694,681	112,275	16.2	64,682	57.6	7,548	6.7	40,045	35.7
Municipalities	1,600,826	219,266	13.7	175,328	80.0	11,569	5.3	32,369	14.8

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.5

Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1997--Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

State and level of government ^a	Total direct expenditure ^b	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Amount ^c	Percent of total direct expenditure ^c	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system
New York	\$149,358,771	\$11,054,672	7.4%	\$5,132,773	46.4%	\$2,013,877	18.2%	\$3,908,022	35.4%
State	57,605,426	3,623,637	6.3	318,217	8.8	1,273,097	35.1	2,032,323	56.1
Local, total	91,753,345	7,431,035	8.1	4,814,556	64.8	740,780	10.0	1,875,699	25.2
Counties	14,009,797	2,061,426	14.7	1,070,145	51.9	256,714	12.5	734,567	35.6
Municipalities	58,068,223	5,369,609	9.2	3,744,411	69.7	484,066	9.0	1,141,132	21.3
North Carolina	36,241,205	2,489,397	6.9	1,029,038	41.3	372,020	14.9	1,088,339	43.7
State	15,549,685	1,419,365	9.1	201,385	14.2	315,652	22.2	902,328	63.6
Local, total	20,691,520	1,070,032	5.2	827,653	77.3	56,368	5.3	186,011	17.4
Counties	13,475,912	508,809	3.8	275,008	54.0	47,790	9.4	186,011	36.6
Municipalities	5,019,419	561,223	11.2	552,645	98.5	8,578	1.5	0	X
North Dakota	3,319,327	128,026	3.9	56,525	44.2	41,250	32.2	30,251	23.6
State	1,885,506	58,465	3.1	8,617	14.7	29,156	49.9	20,692	35.4
Local, total	1,433,821	69,561	4.9	47,908	68.9	12,094	17.4	9,559	13.7
Counties	231,502	37,489	16.2	17,794	47.5	10,322	27.5	9,373	25.0
Municipalities	394,575	32,072	8.1	30,114	93.9	1,772	5.5	186	0.6
Ohio	57,192,440	4,211,775	7.4	1,809,547	43.0	888,985	21.1	1,513,243	35.9
State	26,965,353	1,510,877	5.6	189,923	12.6	166,672	11.0	1,154,282	76.4
Local, total	30,227,087	2,700,898	8.9	1,619,624	60.0	722,313	26.7	358,961	13.3
Counties	7,214,354	1,209,896	16.8	345,065	28.5	534,758	44.2	330,073	27.3
Municipalities	8,549,567	1,491,002	17.4	1,274,559	85.5	187,555	12.6	28,888	1.9
Oklahoma	14,122,055	922,333	6.5	401,634	43.5	145,907	15.8	374,792	40.6
State	6,967,577	495,359	7.1	52,519	10.6	106,767	21.6	336,073	67.8
Local, total	7,154,478	426,974	6.0	349,115	81.8	39,140	9.2	38,719	9.1
Counties	794,720	81,794	10.3	38,381	46.9	17,028	20.8	26,385	32.3
Municipalities	2,911,989	345,180	11.9	310,734	90.0	22,112	6.4	12,334	3.6
Oregon	19,895,027	1,473,423	7.4	582,016	39.5	311,540	21.1	579,867	39.4
State	9,180,455	625,094	6.8	104,600	16.7	141,529	22.6	378,965	60.6
Local, total	10,714,572	848,329	7.9	477,416	56.3	170,011	20.0	200,902	23.7
Counties	2,064,640	524,363	25.4	171,836	32.8	152,214	29.0	200,313	38.2
Municipalities	2,459,909	323,966	13.2	305,580	94.3	17,797	5.5	589	0.2
Pennsylvania	63,511,874	4,446,126	7.0	1,838,949	41.4	866,434	19.5	1,740,743	39.2
State	29,452,008	1,924,145	6.5	636,266	33.1	248,821	12.9	1,039,058	54.0
Local, total	34,059,866	2,521,981	7.4	1,202,683	47.7	617,613	24.5	701,685	27.8
Counties	4,644,829	922,151	19.9	59,759	6.5	382,823	41.5	479,569	52.0
Municipalities	8,982,205	1,599,830	17.8	1,142,924	71.4	234,790	14.7	222,116	13.9
Rhode Island	5,656,001	386,686	6.8	174,864	45.2	92,124	23.8	119,698	31.0
State	3,495,427	235,761	6.7	31,945	13.5	84,118	35.7	119,698	50.8
Local, total	2,160,574	150,925	7.0	142,919	94.7	8,006	5.3	0	X
Municipalities	1,947,496	150,925	7.7	142,919	94.7	8,006	5.3	0	X
South Carolina	18,717,947	1,181,479	6.3	494,197	41.8	159,935	13.5	527,347	44.6
State	9,883,375	632,965	6.4	153,363	24.2	50,358	8.0	429,244	67.8
Local, total	8,834,572	548,514	6.2	340,834	62.1	109,577	20.0	98,103	17.9
Counties	2,041,829	353,805	17.3	161,083	45.5	96,278	27.2	96,444	27.3
Municipalities	1,509,271	194,709	12.9	179,751	92.3	13,299	6.8	1,659	0.9
South Dakota	3,183,990	187,629	5.9	75,560	40.3	34,634	18.5	77,435	41.3
State	1,635,026	93,475	5.7	16,159	17.3	17,588	18.8	59,728	63.9
Local, total	1,548,964	94,154	6.1	59,401	63.1	17,046	18.1	17,707	18.8
Counties	212,327	53,013	25.0	19,797	37.3	16,034	30.2	17,182	32.4
Municipalities	561,647	41,141	7.3	39,604	96.3	1,012	2.5	525	1.3
Tennessee	27,153,993	1,678,949	6.2	745,792	44.4	345,902	20.6	587,255	35.0
State	10,639,203	617,154	5.8	90,203	14.6	136,936	22.2	390,015	63.2
Local, total	16,514,790	1,061,795	6.4	655,589	61.7	208,966	19.7	197,240	18.6
Counties	6,130,010	497,244	8.1	181,991	36.6	157,403	31.7	157,850	31.7
Municipalities	9,375,860	564,551	6.0	473,598	83.9	51,563	9.1	39,390	7.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.5

Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1997--Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

State and level of government ^a	Total direct expenditure ^b	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Amount ^c	Percent of total direct expenditure ^c	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system
Texas	\$88,197,497	\$7,005,010	7.9%	\$2,760,918	39.4%	\$1,129,399	16.1%	\$3,114,693	44.5%
State	36,081,427	2,838,742	7.9	287,534	10.1	385,856	13.6	2,165,352	76.3
Local, total	52,116,070	4,166,268	8.0	2,473,384	59.4	743,543	17.8	949,341	22.8
Counties	7,247,754	2,077,635	28.7	542,135	26.1	604,407	29.1	931,093	44.8
Municipalities	15,166,683	2,088,633	13.8	1,931,249	92.5	139,136	6.7	18,248	0.9
Utah	10,796,389	730,773	6.8	305,346	41.8	181,884	24.9	243,543	33.3
State	5,144,623	362,359	7.0	57,567	15.9	129,434	35.7	175,358	48.4
Local, total	5,651,766	368,414	6.5	247,779	67.3	52,450	14.2	68,185	18.5
Counties	819,820	202,634	24.7	94,457	46.6	39,996	19.7	68,181	33.6
Municipalities	1,422,025	165,780	11.7	153,322	92.5	12,454	7.5	4	(d)
Vermont	3,106,075	141,637	4.6	65,125	46.0	32,685	23.1	43,827	30.9
State	1,810,936	103,896	5.7	29,606	28.5	30,587	29.4	43,703	42.1
Local, total	1,295,139	37,741	2.9	35,519	94.1	2,098	5.6	124	0.3
Counties	3,474	1,771	51.0	1,020	57.6	640	36.1	111	6.3
Municipalities	448,471	35,970	8.0	34,499	95.9	1,458	4.1	13	(d)
Virginia	31,623,286	2,310,901	7.3	981,619	42.5	381,317	16.5	947,965	41.0
State	13,949,267	962,231	6.9	161,214	16.8	182,697	19.0	618,320	64.3
Local, total	17,674,019	1,348,670	7.6	820,405	60.8	198,620	14.7	329,645	24.4
Counties	8,872,311	690,098	7.8	411,576	59.6	114,332	16.6	164,190	23.8
Municipalities	7,099,156	658,572	9.3	408,829	62.1	84,288	12.8	165,455	25.1
Washington	36,193,263	2,245,854	6.2	866,316	38.6	531,234	23.7	848,304	37.8
State	16,525,177	757,339	4.6	129,404	17.1	65,600	8.7	562,335	74.3
Local, total	19,668,086	1,488,515	7.6	736,912	49.5	465,634	31.3	285,969	19.2
Counties	3,551,650	871,089	24.5	236,142	27.1	382,410	43.9	252,537	29.0
Municipalities	4,772,534	617,426	12.9	500,770	81.1	83,224	13.5	33,432	5.4
West Virginia	8,971,467	347,864	3.9	141,163	40.6	84,922	24.4	121,779	35.0
State	5,519,856	190,022	3.4	41,030	21.6	54,087	28.5	94,905	49.9
Local, total	3,451,611	157,842	4.6	100,133	63.4	30,835	19.5	26,874	17.0
Counties	570,456	84,243	14.8	32,189	38.2	25,470	30.2	26,584	31.6
Municipalities	672,153	73,599	10.9	67,944	92.3	5,365	7.3	290	0.4
Wisconsin	28,315,726	1,985,013	7.0	915,904	46.1	366,126	18.4	702,983	35.4
State	11,206,320	705,569	6.3	57,631	8.2	160,936	22.8	487,002	69.0
Local, total	17,109,406	1,279,444	7.5	858,273	67.1	205,190	16.0	215,981	16.9
Counties	4,062,431	629,701	15.5	249,361	39.6	164,974	26.2	215,366	34.2
Municipalities	4,891,782	649,743	13.3	608,912	93.7	40,216	6.2	615	0.1
Wyoming	3,150,703	175,409	5.6	78,799	44.9	43,301	24.7	53,309	30.4
State	1,424,488	73,393	5.2	10,507	14.3	25,827	35.2	37,059	50.5
Local, total	1,726,215	102,016	5.9	68,292	66.9	17,474	17.1	16,250	15.9
Counties	376,590	54,268	14.4	25,245	46.5	13,060	24.1	15,963	29.4
Municipalities	353,194	47,748	13.5	43,047	90.2	4,414	9.2	287	0.6

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

^cJustice system expenditure of independent school districts and special districts (primarily for special police forces) are not available.

^dLess than 0.05%.

^aData for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

^bIncludes outlays of States and all types of local governments including independent school districts and special districts, which are not displayed separately. The "local, total" categories, which include these districts, will not equal the sum of the "counties" and "municipalities" categories.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *1997 Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts*, NCJ 185672, Table 3 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/sheets/cjee97.zip> [May 21, 2001].

Table 1.6

Justice system per capita expendituresBy type of activity, United States, fiscal years 1980-97^a

Fiscal year	July 1 population (in thousands) ^b	Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections
1980	227,225	NA	\$66.73	NA	\$30.37
1981	229,466	NA	73.31	NA	34.29
1982	231,664	\$154.72	82.11	\$33.54	39.06
1983	233,792	169.72	88.32	36.87	44.53
1984	235,825	186.34	96.20	40.13	50.01
1985	237,924	204.11	102.55	44.67	56.89
1986	240,133	222.79	109.34	47.83	65.63
1987	242,289	242.98	118.73	51.82	72.43
1988	244,499	266.79	126.63	57.14	83.02
1989	246,819	287.46	132.87	63.16	91.43
1990	249,402	318.50	144.04	69.59	104.87
1991	252,131	347.31	154.57	76.54	116.20
1992	255,028	367.71	162.05	82.30	123.36
1993	257,783	378.39	170.83	83.63	123.93
1994	260,341	397.44	176.71	86.82	133.92
1995	262,755	429.56	185.13	93.14	151.29
1996	264,741	454.01	200.22	98.81	154.98
1997	267,252	458.66	216.10	106.75	162.81

Note: See Note, table 1.1. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bPopulation figures are for July 1 of each year from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports. They are consistent with the 1980 and 1990 decennial enumerations. They do not include adjustments for census coverage errors. They may differ from population data taken from previous *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts* reports because those tables were developed when only preliminary estimates were available.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Trends in Justice Expenditure and Employment*, NCJ 178278, Table 11 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/data/eetrd11.wk1> [May 21, 2001].

Table 1.7

State and local justice system per capita expendituresBy type of activity and State, fiscal year 1997^a

State ^b	Estimated population 1997 ^c (in thousands)	Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections
Total	267,781	\$408.06	\$177.92	\$80.83	\$149.30
Alabama	4,320	252.28	125.32	52.11	74.85
Alaska	609	734.86	248.26	240.58	246.01
Arizona	4,552	444.58	191.09	99.31	154.18
Arkansas	2,524	257.48	115.84	46.28	95.36
California	32,218	554.73	239.39	122.62	192.73
Colorado	3,891	395.71	167.81	73.66	154.23
Connecticut	3,269	421.95	181.32	89.58	151.05
Delaware	735	448.84	179.18	102.11	167.55
District of Columbia	529	1,387.43	528.93	291.09	567.40
Florida	14,683	494.01	220.04	86.42	187.55
Georgia	7,486	352.33	140.31	51.77	160.25
Hawaii	1,189	394.26	161.72	125.28	107.26
Idaho	1,211	320.79	138.03	73.21	109.55
Illinois	12,012	376.43	200.68	66.64	109.10
Indiana	5,872	255.15	110.64	44.19	100.31
Iowa	2,854	265.22	123.20	68.43	73.59
Kansas	2,616	305.77	145.54	65.93	94.31
Kentucky	3,908	250.22	100.05	59.80	90.37
Louisiana	4,351	355.02	174.49	64.01	116.52
Maine	1,245	227.21	111.11	40.87	75.23
Maryland	5,093	419.83	173.80	74.62	171.41
Massachusetts	6,115	418.42	182.30	97.33	138.78
Michigan	9,785	396.78	159.77	77.09	159.92
Minnesota	4,688	330.54	149.77	78.14	102.62
Mississippi	2,732	249.97	117.14	43.11	89.72
Missouri	5,407	292.33	140.99	58.21	93.13
Montana	879	295.28	129.97	67.65	97.66
Nebraska	1,656	258.94	117.45	49.95	91.54
Nevada	1,676	526.51	222.15	102.79	201.56
New Hampshire	1,173	269.94	128.91	67.69	73.34
New Jersey	8,054	496.46	218.94	121.64	155.88
New Mexico	1,723	401.28	172.76	78.95	149.57
New York	18,143	609.31	282.91	111.00	215.40
North Carolina	7,429	335.09	138.52	50.08	146.50
North Dakota	641	199.73	88.18	64.35	47.19
Ohio	11,212	375.65	161.39	79.29	134.97
Oklahoma	3,314	278.31	121.19	44.03	113.09
Oregon	3,243	454.34	179.47	96.07	178.81
Pennsylvania	12,016	370.02	153.04	72.11	144.87
Rhode Island	987	391.78	177.17	93.34	121.27
South Carolina	3,790	311.74	130.39	42.20	139.14
South Dakota	731	256.67	103.37	47.38	105.93
Tennessee	5,378	312.19	138.67	64.32	109.20
Texas	19,355	361.92	142.65	58.35	160.92
Utah	2,065	353.89	147.87	88.08	117.94
Vermont	589	240.47	110.57	55.49	74.41
Virginia	6,733	343.22	145.79	56.63	140.79
Washington	5,604	400.76	154.59	94.80	151.37
West Virginia	1,816	191.56	77.73	46.76	67.06
Wisconsin	5,200	381.73	176.14	70.41	135.19
Wyoming	480	365.44	164.16	90.21	111.06

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bLocal government portion of these data are estimates subject to sampling variation.

^cPopulation figures are from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 1045, July 1997.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *1997 Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts*, NCJ 185672, Table 8 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/sheets/cjee97.zip> [May 21, 2001].

Table 1.8

Direct expenditures for correctional activities of State governments and percent distributionBy type of activity, United States, fiscal years 1980-97^a

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Fiscal year	Total direct	Institutions				Other corrections		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay
				Construction	Other			
1980	\$4,257,509	\$3,410,933	\$2,869,492	\$482,652	\$58,789	\$846,576	\$824,439	\$22,137
1981	4,843,857	3,886,234	3,276,441	533,419	76,374	957,623	927,529	30,094
1982	5,559,792	4,480,490	3,848,893	544,300	87,297	1,079,302	1,038,299	41,003
1983	6,323,240	5,135,550	4,488,027	557,237	90,286	1,187,690	1,122,558	65,132
1984	7,178,011	5,913,323	5,114,702	695,198	103,423	1,264,688	1,213,602	51,086
1985	8,336,040	6,927,619	5,932,686	858,856	136,077	1,408,421	1,335,947	72,474
1986	9,877,577	8,246,279	6,708,440	1,342,807	195,032	1,631,298	1,558,933	72,365
1987	10,732,880	8,843,089	7,587,706	1,077,207	178,176	1,889,791	1,722,418	167,373
1988	12,403,648	10,364,051	8,648,292	1,486,461	229,298	2,039,597	1,926,136	113,461
1989	13,854,499	11,617,138	9,661,969	1,724,021	231,148	2,237,361	2,099,149	138,212
1990	15,842,063	13,321,228	11,145,405	1,921,846	253,977	2,520,835	2,301,633	219,202
1991	17,789,540	14,995,912	12,497,915	2,235,632	262,365	2,793,628	2,591,245	202,383
1992	18,750,826	15,657,098	13,599,703	1,813,405	243,990	3,093,728	2,874,716	219,012
1993	19,091,342	15,965,881	14,239,710	1,479,871	246,300	3,125,461	2,999,462	125,999
1994	21,266,053	17,741,937	15,776,174	1,695,718	270,045	3,524,116	3,319,462	204,654
1995	24,091,069	20,095,376	17,674,884	2,080,678	339,814	3,995,693	3,662,847	332,846
1996	25,294,111	20,893,235	19,035,102	1,524,590	333,543	4,400,876	4,156,806	244,070
1997	27,116,873	22,289,014	20,614,214	1,336,567	338,233	4,827,859	4,500,849	327,010
Percent distribution								
1980	100%	80.1%	67.4%	11.3%	1.4%	19.9%	19.4%	0.5%
1981	100	80.2	67.6	11.0	1.6	19.8	19.1	0.6
1982	100	80.6	69.2	9.8	1.6	19.4	18.7	0.7
1983	100	81.2	71.0	8.8	1.4	18.8	17.8	1.0
1984	100	82.4	71.3	9.7	1.4	17.6	16.9	0.7
1985	100	83.1	71.2	10.3	1.6	16.9	16.0	0.9
1986	100	83.5	67.9	13.6	2.0	16.5	15.8	0.7
1987	100	82.4	70.7	10.0	1.7	17.6	16.0	1.6
1988	100	83.6	69.7	12.0	1.8	16.4	15.5	0.9
1989	100	83.9	69.7	12.4	1.7	16.1	15.2	1.0
1990	100	84.1	70.4	12.1	1.6	15.9	14.5	1.4
1991	100	84.3	70.3	12.6	1.5	15.7	14.6	1.1
1992	100	83.5	72.5	9.7	1.3	16.5	15.3	1.2
1993	100	83.6	74.6	7.8	1.3	16.4	15.7	0.7
1994	100	83.4	74.2	8.0	1.3	16.6	15.6	1.0
1995	100	83.4	73.4	8.6	1.4	16.6	15.2	1.4
1996	100	82.6	75.3	6.0	1.3	17.4	16.4	1.0
1997	100	82.2	76.0	4.9	1.2	17.8	16.6	1.2

Note: See Note, table 1.1. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Trends in Justice Expenditure and Employment*, NCJ 178277, Table 10 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/data/eetrend10.wk1> [May 21, 2001].

Table 1.9

Direct expenditures for correctional activities of State governments

By type of activity and State, fiscal year 1997

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

State	Total corrections direct expenditure	Institutions					Other corrections			
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay		Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure
				Construction	Other					
Total	\$27,116,873	\$22,289,014	\$20,614,214	\$1,336,567	\$338,233	82.2%	\$4,827,859	\$4,500,849	\$327,010	17.8%
Alabama	228,662	171,521	169,408	426	1,687	75.0	57,141	55,339	1,802	25.0
Alaska	149,454	137,504	133,086	1,717	2,701	92.0	11,950	11,897	53	8.0
Arizona	504,701	434,962	396,515	19,958	18,489	86.2	69,739	66,827	2,912	13.8
Arkansas	192,804	159,192	149,955	5,754	3,483	82.6	33,612	25,874	7,738	17.4
California	3,860,134	3,503,350	3,217,649	250,619	35,082	90.8	356,784	345,515	11,269	9.2
Colorado	426,372	272,680	197,235	37,553	37,892	64.0	153,692	151,694	1,998	36.0
Connecticut	493,772	382,951	373,740	8,202	1,009	77.6	110,821	106,930	3,891	22.4
Delaware	123,147	89,294	89,017	0	277	72.5	33,853	32,970	883	27.5
Florida	1,848,337	1,226,823	1,162,511	53,323	10,989	66.4	621,514	568,070	53,444	33.6
Georgia	857,325	614,637	581,340	26,465	6,832	71.7	242,688	223,592	19,096	28.3
Hawaii	127,535	110,756	94,403	15,745	608	86.8	16,779	16,577	202	13.2
Idaho	102,262	89,269	83,183	5,211	875	87.3	12,993	12,629	364	12.7
Illinois	909,214	791,426	735,509	48,892	7,025	87.0	117,788	111,034	6,754	13.0
Indiana	406,248	373,221	352,036	12,291	8,894	91.9	33,027	30,658	2,369	8.1
Iowa	155,730	149,992	147,720	0	2,272	96.3	5,738	5,711	27	3.7
Kansas	187,388	154,008	146,271	3,776	3,961	82.2	33,380	33,056	324	17.8
Kentucky	244,113	182,211	171,576	7,983	2,652	74.6	61,902	57,416	4,486	25.4
Louisiana	337,446	259,986	254,762	1,737	3,487	77.0	77,460	74,040	3,420	23.0
Maine	66,013	51,113	49,663	1,182	268	77.4	14,900	14,881	19	22.6
Maryland	733,190	431,682	407,609	21,093	2,980	58.9	301,508	280,356	21,152	41.1
Massachusetts	528,875	447,218	406,859	32,915	7,444	84.6	81,657	76,414	5,243	15.4
Michigan	1,260,171	1,108,181	1,072,522	32,381	3,278	87.9	151,990	150,094	1,896	12.1
Minnesota	269,320	181,363	179,364	306	1,693	67.3	87,957	84,555	3,402	32.7
Mississippi	197,732	178,555	154,147	322	24,086	90.3	19,177	18,637	540	9.7
Missouri	364,571	302,621	287,308	206	15,107	83.0	61,950	59,809	2,141	17.0
Montana	73,189	43,939	35,807	7,832	300	60.0	29,250	29,145	105	40.0
Nebraska	105,630	59,993	54,308	5,498	187	56.8	45,637	42,842	2,795	43.2
Nevada	179,642	156,699	129,355	26,850	494	87.2	22,943	22,413	530	12.8
New Hampshire	59,409	48,146	47,537	463	146	81.0	11,263	10,707	556	19.0
New Jersey	892,747	640,270	604,824	24,281	11,165	71.7	252,477	247,492	4,985	28.3
New Mexico	185,300	145,627	133,138	12,305	184	78.6	39,673	39,489	184	21.4
New York	2,032,323	1,735,089	1,578,746	138,982	17,361	85.4	297,234	286,003	11,231	14.6
North Carolina	902,328	748,707	691,681	43,062	13,964	83.0	153,621	145,062	8,559	17.0
North Dakota	20,692	17,234	16,628	408	198	83.3	3,458	3,456	2	16.7
Ohio	1,154,282	940,585	843,725	86,902	9,958	81.5	213,697	184,938	28,759	18.5
Oklahoma	336,073	196,366	181,692	12,154	2,520	58.4	139,707	133,398	6,309	41.6
Oregon	378,965	308,264	196,192	111,635	437	81.3	70,701	45,134	25,567	18.7
Pennsylvania	1,039,058	986,749	903,192	72,124	11,433	95.0	52,309	52,309	0	5.0
Rhode Island	119,698	108,835	107,447	365	1,023	90.9	10,863	8,439	2,424	9.1
South Carolina	429,244	382,257	345,972	28,428	7,857	89.1	46,987	46,109	878	10.9
South Dakota	59,728	29,228	28,853	77	298	48.9	30,500	20,778	9,722	51.1
Tennessee	390,015	330,706	294,272	35,037	1,397	84.8	59,309	58,476	833	15.2
Texas	2,165,352	1,936,518	1,864,278	50,134	22,106	89.4	228,834	222,299	6,535	10.6
Utah	175,358	121,132	118,421	250	2,461	69.1	54,226	53,935	291	30.9
Vermont	43,703	38,449	37,748	0	701	88.0	5,254	5,135	119	12.0
Virginia	618,320	589,959	575,882	2,103	11,974	95.4	28,361	27,331	1,030	4.6
Washington	562,335	435,127	349,918	74,494	10,715	77.4	127,208	122,581	4,627	22.6
West Virginia	94,905	87,079	73,118	12,224	1,737	91.8	7,826	7,825	1	8.2
Wisconsin	487,002	367,857	361,727	242	5,888	75.5	119,145	63,602	55,543	24.5
Wyoming	37,059	29,683	26,365	2,660	658	80.1	7,376	7,376	0	19.9

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *1997 Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts*, NCJ 185672, Table 10 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/sheets/cjee97.zip> [May 21, 2001].

Table 1.10

Federal criminal justice budget authoritiesFiscal years 2000 (actual) and 2001-2006 (estimated)^a

(In millions of dollars)

Type of program	2000	Estimated					
	actual	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	\$26,730	\$30,379	\$32,836	\$32,585	\$35,423	\$36,539	\$37,726
Discretionary, total	27,056	29,955	31,031	31,994	33,038	34,114	35,234
Federal law enforcement activities, total	12,437	13,607	14,179	14,661	15,191	15,737	16,307
Criminal investigations ^b	4,467	4,600	4,810	4,983	5,171	5,367	5,572
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	564	771	805	832	863	895	928
Border enforcement activities ^c	4,898	5,540	5,764	5,954	6,162	6,378	6,603
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	281	303	317	328	340	353	366
Tax law, criminal investigations ^d	379	374	394	409	428	446	465
Other law enforcement activities	1,848	2,019	2,089	2,155	2,227	2,298	2,373
Federal litigative and judicial activities, total	6,896	7,434	7,672	7,908	8,160	8,422	8,696
Civil and criminal prosecution and representation	2,788	2,974	3,067	3,170	3,278	3,392	3,513
Representation of indigents in civil cases	304	329	336	343	350	358	365
Federal judicial and other litigative activities	3,804	4,131	4,269	4,395	4,532	4,672	4,818
Correctional activities ^e	3,670	4,307	4,475	4,620	4,779	4,943	5,112
Criminal justice assistance ^f	4,053	4,607	4,705	4,805	4,908	5,012	5,119
Mandatory, total	-326	424	1,805	591	2,385	2,425	2,492
Federal law enforcement activities, total	-301	-614	-346	-360	1,419	1,444	1,496
Assets Forfeiture Fund	480	377	337	344	351	359	366
Border enforcement activities ^c	1,568	2,061	2,412	2,354	2,241	2,249	2,286
Immigration and Naturalization Service fees	-1,483	-2,262	-2,240	-2,176	-1,686	-1,681	-1,676
Customs fees	-1,282	-1,303	-1,343	-1,395	-3	-3	-3
Other mandatory law enforcement programs	416	513	488	513	516	520	523
Federal litigative and judicial activities ^g	468	491	538	521	535	551	565
Correctional activities	-3	-3	-3	-4	-4	-5	-5
Criminal justice assistance, total	-490	550	1,616	434	435	435	436
Crime victims' fund	-523	517	1,583	400	400	400	400
Public safety officers' benefits	33	33	33	34	35	35	36

Note: These data are from the budget submitted by the President to Congress in 2001. The "budget authority" (actual or estimated) is the authority becoming available during the year to enter into obligations that will result in immediate or future outlays of Government funds. Spending is divided into two categories: discretionary spending and mandatory (direct) spending. Discretionary spending is controlled through the annual appropriations process and includes items such as funding for salaries and other operating expenses of Government agencies. Mandatory spending is controlled by authorizing legislation; the major entitlement programs such as Social Security, Medicare and Medicaid payments, unemployment insurance benefits, and farm price supports are examples of mandatory spending because payments for these programs are authorized in permanent laws. (Source, pp. 244, 442.) The negative figures appearing in the table represent Governmental receipts and collections such as court fines, customs duties, certain licensing fees, and various other collections from the public. These figures are deducted from the gross budget authority.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes Drug Enforcement Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, and interagency crime and drug enforcement programs.

^cIncludes U.S. Customs Service and Immigration and Naturalization Service.

^dInternal Revenue Service.

^eFederal prison system and detention trustee program.

^fLaw enforcement assistance, community policing, and other justice programs.

^gFederal judicial officers' salaries and expenses, and other mandatory programs.

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Analytical Perspectives, Fiscal Year 2002* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 2001), pp. 281, 282. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.11

Allocation of Office of Justice Programs' fundsBy type of budget activity, fiscal years 1990-2001^a

(In thousands of dollars)

Type of budget activity	1990 ^b	1991 ^b	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998 ^c	1999 ^c	2000 ^c	2001 ^d
Total	\$762,358	\$845,021	\$865,689	\$997,023	\$848,960	\$1,267,660	\$2,702,011	\$3,251,347	\$3,733,066	\$3,743,045	\$3,919,611	\$4,175,721
Executive direction and control	24,240	25,169	26,641 ^e	27,219	29,600	31,702	28,696	30,579	35,039	38,103	44,103	47,728
Research, evaluation, and demonstration programs	22,766	23,929	23,739	22,995	22,500	27,000	30,000	30,000	41,148	46,148	43,448	69,846
Justice statistical programs	20,879	22,095	22,095	21,373	20,943	21,379	21,379	21,379	21,529	25,029	25,505	28,991
State and local assistance programs												
Alcohol and crime in Indian country	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,989
Anti-drug abuse formula (Byrne grants)	395,101	423,000	423,000	423,000	358,000	450,000	475,000	500,000	505,000	505,000	500,000	498,900
Anti-drug abuse discretionary	49,636	66,994	73,500	223,000 ^f	116,500	62,000	60,000	60,000	46,500	47,000	52,000	78,377
Counterterrorism	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17,000	19,000	0	152,000	220,494
Criminal records upgrade	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	100,000	25,000	50,000	45,000	45,000	0	0
DNA identification State grants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,000	3,000	12,500	15,000	0	0
Drug courts	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11,900	0	30,000	30,000	40,000	40,000	49,890
Family support	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,500	1,500	1,497
Indian tribal courts program	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5,000	5,000	7,982
Law enforcement block grants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	503,000	523,000	523,000	523,000	497,885 ^g	521,849
Motor vehicle theft prevention	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	500	750	750	1,300	1,300	1,297
Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program	24,818	26,075	27,144	28,524	30,821	29,717	30,608	32,276	33,003	31,809	32,541	35,619
Regional Information Sharing System ^h	13,402	14,000	14,500	14,491	14,491	14,500	14,500	14,500	20,000	20,000	20,000	24,945
State and local correctional facilities grants	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	24,500	617,500	670,000	720,500	720,500	653,533 ^g	684,990
State criminal alien assistance program	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	130,000	300,000	330,000	420,000	420,000	420,000	399,120
State prison drug treatment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	27,000	30,000	63,000	63,000	63,000	62,861
Telemarketing fraud prevention	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,000	2,500	2,000	2,000	1,996
Televised testimony of child abuse victims	NA	NA	1,000	0	0	0	50	550	1,000	1,000	1,000	998
Weed and Seed program	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	33,500	33,500	33,500	33,925
White Collar Crime Information Center ⁱ	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	1,400	3,850	3,850	5,350	7,350	9,250	9,230
Juvenile justice programs												
Block grants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	250,000	250,000	237,994 ^g	249,450
Child abuse investigation and prosecution	NA	NA	1,500	1,500	3,000	4,500	4,500	4,500	7,000	7,000	7,000	8,481
Court appointed special advocates	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,500	6,000	6,000	6,000	7,000	9,000	10,000	11,475
Judicial child abuse training	NA	NA	500	500	500	750	750	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,996
Juvenile justice discretionary programs	21,044	22,796	22,823 ^e	23,372 ^e	44,640	70,600	70,600	80,100	130,850	193,394	196,910	207,452
Juvenile justice formula grants	48,361	49,255	49,735 ^e	50,078	58,310	68,600	68,600	85,100	95,100	77,556	76,540	76,372
Missing Alzheimer's program	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	900	900	900	900	900	898
Missing children	3,971	7,971	8,471	8,471	6,621	6,721	5,971	5,971	12,256	17,168	19,952	22,997
Violence against women programs												
Encouraging arrest policies	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	28,000	33,000	59,000	34,000	34,000	33,925
Law enforcement and prosecution grants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	26,000	130,000	145,000	172,000	206,750	206,750	209,717
Rural domestic violence and child abuse enforcement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7,000	8,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	24,945
Violence against women training programs	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	4,989
Crime Victims Fund ^j	123,250	126,750	127,968	150,000	138,534	178,891	227,707	528,942	362,891	324,038	500,000 ^k	537,500 ^l
Programs previously funded by OJP ^m												
Emergency assistance ⁿ	9,927	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
High intensity drug trafficking areas ^o	NA	32,024	37,110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mariel Cuban ^p	4,963	4,963	4,963	2,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Crime Bill programs	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,500	11,900	1,950	27,750	0	0	0

See notes on next page.

Table 1.11

Allocation of Office of Justice Programs¹ fundsBy type of budget activity, fiscal years 1990-2001^a--Continued

Note: The Office of Justice Programs (OJP) is comprised of five program bureaus, six program offices, and a number of administrative support offices. The mission of OJP is to provide Federal leadership in developing the Nation's capacity to prevent and control crime, administer justice, and assist crime victims. OJP develops, operates, and evaluates a wide range of innovative criminal and juvenile justice programs (including research and statistical programs) through partnerships with other Federal, State, and local agencies as well as national and community-based organizations. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bIncludes effect of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings reductions.^cAppropriations.^dIncludes rescission per Public Law 106-554.^eReflects the total program level, which includes unused carryover earmarked by Congress for addition to appropriated amount.^fIncludes \$150 million supplemental appropriation for the Police Hiring Program.^gIncludes rescission per Public Law 106-113.^hA program to aid State and local law enforcement agencies in the exchange of intelligence information.ⁱThis previously was part of the Regional Information Sharing System.^jRepresents amount deposited in previous year.^kCollections totaled \$985.2 million, however, an obligation limitation of \$500 million was placed on total collections.^lCollections totaled \$777 million, however, an obligation limitation of \$537.5 million was placed on total availability.^mPreviously funded OJP programs may still be operational for either of the following reasons: (1) the program may be operating on funds appropriated in prior fiscal years; (2) the program may be subsumed under another program that is currently funded.ⁿA program authorized to provide funds, equipment, intelligence information, and/or personnel to a requesting State in the event of a law enforcement emergency.^oFunds transferred from the Office of National Drug Control Policy.^pRefers to an appropriation to be allocated to States housing Mariel Cuban refugees in State correctional facilities.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs.

Table 1.12

Federal drug control budgetBy function, fiscal years 1991-2000 (actual) and 2001 (enacted)^a

(In millions of dollars)

Fiscal year	Function								
	Total	Supply reduction							
		Demand reduction		Domestic law enforcement		International		Interdiction	
		Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
1991	\$10,957.6	\$3,695.0	34%	\$4,601.3	42%	\$633.4	6%	\$2,027.9	19%
1992	11,565.2	3,750.3	32	5,194.2	45	660.4	6	1,960.2	17
1993	11,936.2	3,979.4	33	5,922.3	50	523.4	4	1,511.1	13
1994	11,962.4	4,202.5	35	6,119.0	51	329.4	3	1,311.6	11
1995	12,981.1	4,421.9	34	6,983.3	54	295.8	2	1,280.1	10
1996	12,988.0	3,983.4	31	7,393.7	57	289.8	2	1,321.0	10
1997	14,353.7	4,505.8	31	7,700.6	54	424.1	3	1,723.3	12
1998	15,178.6	4,554.6	30	8,490.1	56	496.9	3	1,636.9	11
1999	17,124.2	4,983.5	29	8,948.1	52	774.7	5	2,417.9	14
2000	17,940.3	5,253.8	29	8,827.8	49	892.9	11	1,965.9	11
2001	18,053.1	5,683.9	31	9,809.0	54	609.7	3	1,950.4	11

Note: "Demand reduction" refers to programs and research related to drug abuse treatment and prevention that are designed to reduce the demand for drugs. "Supply reduction" refers to a wide scope of law enforcement-related activities designed to reduce the supply of drugs. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy, *National Drug Control Strategy: FY 2001 Budget Summary*, p. 13; and *Summary: FY 2002 National Drug Control Budget*, p. 13 (Washington, DC: Executive Office of the President). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Table 1.13

Federal drug control fundingBy agency, fiscal years 2000 (actual) and 2001 (enacted)^a

(In millions of dollars)

Agency	2000 actual	2001 enacted	Agency	2000 actual	2001 enacted
Total Federal program	\$17,940.3	\$18,053.1	Department of Justice	\$7,357.5	\$8,148.8
Supply reduction	\$12,686.6	\$12,369.2	Assets Forfeiture Fund	503.0	400.0
Percent	70.7%	68.5%	U.S. attorneys	207.7	218.1
Demand reduction	\$5,253.8	\$5,683.9	Bureau of Prisons	2,063.8	2,406.9
Percent	29.3%	31.5%	Community Oriented Policing Services	196.4	374.7
Department of Agriculture	27.6	27.7	Criminal Division	33.0	35.1
Agricultural Research Service	4.8	4.8	Drug Enforcement Administration	1,341.3	1,443.9
U.S. Forest Service	6.8	6.8	Federal Bureau of Investigation	709.6	810.3
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)	16.1	16.1	Federal prisoner detention	332.9	363.2
Corporation for National and Community Service	9.0	9.4	Immigration and Naturalization Service	465.8	529.8
District of Columbia Court Services and Offender Supervision	48.6	58.2	Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement	316.8	325.2
Department of Defense	1,273.3	1,047.1	INTERPOL	0.2	0.3
Counterdrug operations	972.7	1,047.1	U.S. Marshals Service	210.3	224.3
Plan Columbia/Andean Regional Initiative	300.6	0.0	Office of Justice Programs	976.3	1,016.6
Intelligence Community Management Account	27.0	34.0	Tax Division	0.4	0.4
Department of Education	598.0	633.2	Department of Labor	64.3	81.5
Department of Health and Human Services	3,022.0	3,333.2	Office of National Drug Control Policy	464.4	499.8
Administration for Children and Families	59.4	60.4	Operations	22.8	24.7
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	169.4	178.2	High intensity drug trafficking areas	191.3	206.0
Food and Drug Administration	5.7	0.0	Counter Drug Technology Assessment Center	32.1	36.0
Health Care Financing Administration	450.0	500.0	Special Forfeiture Fund	218.3	233.1
Health Resources and Services Administration	41.6	45.8	Small Business Administration	3.5	3.5
Indian Health Service	45.3	68.3	Department of State	1,301.3	289.1
National Institute on Drug Abuse and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	725.5	825.2	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement ^b	1,292.3	279.3
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	1,525.1	1,655.3	International Narcotics Control Plan Columbia/Andean Regional Initiative	273.8	279.3
Department of Housing and Urban Development	310.0	309.3	Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	1.0	1.0
Department of the Interior	35.9	39.0	Public diplomacy	8.0	8.8
Bureau of Indian Affairs	20.3	23.4	Department of Transportation	814.9	691.2
Bureau of Land Management	5.0	5.0	U.S. Coast Guard	760.8	636.3
Fish and Wildlife Service	1.0	1.0	Federal Aviation Administration	23.9	24.5
National Park Service	9.5	9.5	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	30.2	30.5
The Federal Judiciary	679.6	735.6	Department of the Treasury	1,348.8	1,539.7
			Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	252.0	351.8
			U.S. Customs Service	664.0	721.6
			Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	27.7	31.3
			Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	8.9	10.6
			Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement	75.0	103.2
			Internal Revenue Service	73.5	57.3
			U.S. Secret Service	89.4	115.9
			Treasury Forfeiture Fund	158.3	148.1
			Department of Veterans Affairs	554.6	572.9

Note: See Note, table 1.12.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bFunding for fiscal year 2000 provides support for activities and equipment in both fiscal year 2000 and fiscal year 2001.Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy, **Summary: FY 2002 National Drug Control Budget** (Washington, DC: Executive Office of the President, 2001), pp. 9-12. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.14

Allocation of Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program funds

By jurisdiction, fiscal years 1998-2001

Jurisdiction	Funds allocated				Percent to be passed through to local jurisdictions 1998-2001	Jurisdiction	Funds allocated				Percent to be passed through to local jurisdictions 1998-2001
	1998	1999	2000	2001			1998	1999	2000	2001	
Alabama	\$8,160,000	\$8,184,000	\$7,923,000	\$7,911,369	50.95%	New Hampshire	\$3,139,000	\$3,142,000	\$3,048,000	\$3,101,368	51.46%
Alaska	2,242,000	2,239,000	2,169,000	2,218,368	21.97	New Jersey	14,156,000	14,168,000	13,714,000	13,639,369	57.67
Arizona	8,410,000	8,562,000	8,410,000	8,531,369	61.04	New Mexico	4,028,000	4,035,000	3,898,000	3,919,369	42.23
Arkansas	5,313,000	5,306,000	5,131,000	4,610,200	54.87	New York	30,614,000	30,329,000	29,198,000	28,900,369	63.29
California	52,716,000	52,975,000	51,501,000	51,592,369	63.15	North Carolina	13,082,000	13,162,000	12,839,000	12,892,369	41.36
Colorado	7,433,000	7,501,000	7,336,000	7,435,369	58.82	North Dakota	2,301,000	2,290,000	2,207,000	2,240,368	56.16
Connecticut	6,547,000	6,503,000	6,263,700	6,260,369	36.96	Ohio	19,296,000	19,189,000	18,477,000	18,365,369	64.42
Delaware	2,432,000	2,435,000	2,369,000	2,422,368	26.87	Oklahoma	6,590,000	6,578,000	6,375,000	6,375,369	45.41
District of Columbia	2,139,000	2,110,000	2,030,000	2,065,368	100.00	Oregon	6,434,000	6,460,000	6,276,000	6,312,369	46.98
Florida	24,505,000	24,747,000	24,181,000	24,216,369	61.56	Pennsylvania	20,722,000	20,525,000	19,696,000	19,485,369	64.83
Georgia	13,131,000	13,260,000	12,986,000	13,100,369	53.39	Rhode Island	2,861,000	2,845,000	2,746,000	2,782,368	41.76
Hawaii	3,173,000	3,164,000	3,061,000	3,077,368	46.45	South Carolina	7,233,000	7,288,000	7,128,000	7,176,369	42.53
Idaho	3,182,000	3,202,000	3,115,000	3,178,368	52.41	South Dakota	2,445,000	2,445,000	2,361,000	2,391,368	47.16
Illinois	20,384,000	20,327,000	19,763,000	19,688,369	64.51	Tennessee	9,849,000	9,865,000	9,583,000	9,602,369	48.78
Indiana	10,690,000	10,660,000	10,304,000	10,299,369	56.78	Texas	32,137,000	32,416,000	31,636,000	31,705,369	65.60
Iowa	5,865,000	5,834,000	5,630,000	5,633,369	40.79	Utah	4,491,000	4,562,000	4,456,000	4,511,369	49.76
Kansas	5,414,000	5,421,000	5,271,000	5,306,369	47.49	Vermont	2,213,000	2,206,000	2,134,000	2,153,368	25.11
Kentucky	7,531,000	7,526,000	7,283,000	7,290,369	32.30	Virginia	12,037,000	12,054,000	11,677,000	11,711,369	30.04
Louisiana	8,285,000	8,237,000	7,949,000	7,914,369	51.92	Washington	10,193,000	10,254,000	9,981,000	10,016,369	60.25
Maine	3,269,000	3,253,000	3,139,000	3,180,368	41.59	West Virginia	4,209,000	4,172,000	4,012,000	4,021,369	47.93
Maryland	9,448,000	9,426,000	9,127,000	9,128,369	44.47	Wisconsin	9,591,000	9,547,000	9,264,000	9,248,369	61.98
Massachusetts ^a	11,096,000	11,066,000	10,685,000	8,474,400	34.52	Wyoming	2,040,000	2,031,000	1,965,000	2,006,368	54.95
Michigan	16,748,000	16,926,000	16,334,000	16,251,369	53.10	Puerto Rico	7,368,000	7,396,000	7,165,000	7,182,369	0.00
Minnesota	8,780,000	8,771,000	8,497,000	8,527,369	70.29	Virgin Islands	1,427,000	1,426,000	1,381,000	1,459,368 ^b	0.00
Mississippi	5,646,800	5,638,000	5,460,000	5,480,369	52.52	Guam	1,477,000	1,476,000	1,429,000	1,336,068	0.00
Missouri	9,912,000	9,920,000	9,595,000	10,538,869	58.22	American Samoa	943,360	942,690	913,210	875,221	67.00
Montana	2,682,000	2,671,000	2,580,000	2,618,368	58.56	Northern Marianas	464,640	464,310	449,790	488,521	33.00
Nebraska	3,929,000	3,918,000	3,784,000	3,807,368	60.36						
Nevada	3,850,000	3,950,000	3,913,000	4,024,369	62.01						

Note: The U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), through the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program, provides funds to State and local jurisdictions for the purposes of crime prevention and control, and improving criminal justice systems. Emphasis is on violent and drug-related crime, serious offenders, and the enforcement of State and local laws that establish offenses similar to those in the Federal Controlled Substances Act. Grants may provide personnel, equipment, training, technical assistance, and information systems for more widespread apprehension, prosecution, adjudication, detention, and rehabilitation of persons who violate such laws, and assistance to the victims of such crimes (other than compensation).

BJA makes program funds available through two types of grant programs: discretionary and formula. Discretionary funds are awarded directly to public and private agencies and nonprofit organizations; formula funds are awarded to the States, which then make subawards to State and local units of government. The above data reflect awards under the formula grant program and the minimum percentage that is required to be passed to local jurisdictions. (Source, **2001**, pp. 1, 2.)

^aThe percent to be passed to local jurisdictions was 36.64% for fiscal 1998 and 1999, and 34.52% for fiscal 2000 and 2001.

^bAnticipated award amount.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, **Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance: Fact Sheet, Fiscal Year 1998**, p. 3; **Fiscal Year 1999**, p. 3; **Fiscal Year 2000**, p. 3; **Fiscal Year 2001**, p. 3 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.15

Justice system employment and payroll

By level of government and type of activity, United States, March 1997

Activity	Employees and payroll (payroll amounts in thousands)				Percent distribution		
	Total all governments	Federal Government	State governments	Local governments ^a	Federal	State	Local ^a
Total justice system							
Total employees	2,078,192	176,739	690,807	1,210,646	8.5%	33.2%	58.3%
Full-time employees	NA	NA	648,933	1,079,276	NA	37.5	62.5
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	NA	662,881	1,127,903	NA	37.0	63.0
March payrolls	\$6,251,789	760,640	1,956,789	3,534,360	12.2	31.3	56.5
Police protection							
Total employees	950,877	94,294	93,945	762,638	9.9	9.9	80.2
Full-time employees	NA	NA	91,112	676,021	NA	11.9	88.1
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	NA	92,246	706,559	NA	11.5	88.5
March payrolls	\$3,065,575	419,339	306,667	2,339,569	13.7	10.0	76.3
Judicial and legal							
Total employees	419,072	52,636	138,674	227,762	12.6	33.1	54.3
Full-time employees	NA	NA	129,887	197,761	NA	39.6	60.4
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	NA	134,980	208,551	NA	39.3	60.7
March payrolls	\$1,305,992	234,755	466,917	604,320	18.0	35.8	46.3
Corrections							
Total employees	708,243	29,809	458,188	220,246	4.2	64.7	31.1
Full-time employees	NA	NA	427,934	205,494	NA	67.6	32.4
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	NA	435,655	212,793	NA	67.2	32.8
March payrolls	\$1,880,222	106,546	1,183,205	590,471	5.7	62.9	31.4

Note: See Note, table 1.1. The Federal budget source provides only total employment for the Federal Government. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **1997 Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts**, NCJ 185672, Table 2 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/sheets/cjee97.zip> [May 21, 2001].

^aData for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Table 1.16

Justice system payrollBy level of government, United States, October 1982-95 and March 1997^a

(Payroll amounts in thousands)

One-month payroll period	Total all governments	Federal	Total State and local	State	Local ^b		
					Total	Counties	Municipalities
1982	\$2,064,748	\$209,433	\$1,855,315	\$577,808	\$1,277,507	\$472,129	\$805,378
1983	2,285,595	256,930	2,028,665	639,616	1,389,049	513,129	875,920
1984	2,535,148	293,283	2,241,865	726,281	1,515,585	574,862	940,722
1985	2,767,277	298,106	2,469,171	812,136	1,657,035	640,502	1,016,533
1986	2,975,373	309,960	2,665,413	893,910	1,771,503	694,777	1,076,727
1987	3,248,834	347,102	2,901,732	995,531	1,906,201	746,986	1,159,215
1988	3,546,099	386,207	3,159,892	1,090,309	2,069,583	843,441	1,226,142
1989	3,862,304	418,184	3,444,120	1,207,762	2,236,358	926,432	1,309,926
1990	4,214,625	467,007	3,747,618	1,317,489	2,430,129	1,025,336	1,404,793
1991	4,534,954	537,074	3,997,880	1,391,992	2,605,888	1,109,816	1,496,073
1992	4,788,918	588,000	4,200,918	1,440,336	2,760,582	1,179,389	1,581,193
1993	4,985,971	592,593	4,393,378	1,523,042	2,870,366	1,227,871	1,642,465
1994	5,399,260	656,454	4,742,806	1,632,246	3,110,560	1,343,227	1,767,333
1995	5,812,706	720,212	5,092,494	1,776,638	3,315,856	1,426,094	1,889,761
1997	6,251,789	760,640	5,491,149	1,956,789	3,534,360	1,525,982	2,008,378

Note: See Note, table 1.1. The U.S. Census Bureau changed the reference month for employment and payroll data from October to March after the 1995 data collection. Data for 1995 and previous years refer to the month of October. No data were collected during the period of transition, consequently, there are no 1996 employment and payroll data. Beginning in 1997, employment and payroll data are for the month of March. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCE-BOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bData for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Trends in Justice Expenditure and Employment**, NCJ 178271, Table 4 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/data/ettrnd04.wk1> [May 21, 2001].

Table 1.17

State and local justice system payrollBy type of activity and level of government, March 1997^a

(Payroll amounts in thousands)

State and level of government ^b	Total justice system			Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
	Total March	March	Percent of total March	March	Percent of total justice system March	March	Percent of total justice system March	March	Percent of total justice system March
	payrolls ^c	payrolls ^d	payrolls ^d	payrolls	payrolls	payrolls	payrolls	payrolls	payrolls
States-local, total	\$39,428,728	\$5,491,149	13.9%	\$2,646,237	48.2%	\$1,071,236	19.5%	\$1,773,676	32.3%
State	11,427,067	1,956,789	17.1	306,667	15.7	466,917	23.9	1,183,205	60.5
Local, total	28,001,662	3,534,360	12.6	2,339,569	66.2	604,320	17.1	590,471	16.7
Counties	5,811,160	1,525,982	26.3	596,573	39.1	460,952	30.2	468,458	30.7
Municipalities	8,067,954	2,008,378	24.9	1,742,996	86.8	143,368	7.1	122,013	6.1
Alabama	564,271	56,213	10.0	29,070	51.7	11,589	20.6	15,554	27.7
State	198,863	22,444	11.3	4,054	18.1	8,191	36.5	10,199	45.4
Local, total	365,408	33,769	9.2	25,015	74.1	3,398	10.1	5,355	15.9
Counties	37,954	12,256	32.3	5,685	46.4	1,911	15.6	4,659	38.0
Municipalities	79,487	21,513	27.1	19,330	89.9	1,487	6.9	696	3.2
Alaska	163,984	17,819	10.9	7,363	41.3	5,183	29.1	5,273	29.6
State	80,796	11,898	14.7	1,986	16.7	4,772	40.1	5,140	43.2
Local, total	83,188	5,921	7.1	5,377	90.8	411	6.9	133	2.2
Boroughs	30,980	569	1.8	430	75.6	97	17.1	42	7.3
Municipalities	50,810	5,352	10.5	4,947	92.4	314	5.9	91	1.7
Arizona	580,988	96,494	16.6	47,088	48.8	21,983	22.8	27,423	28.4
State	157,288	28,241	18.0	5,554	19.7	4,236	15.0	18,451	65.3
Local, total	423,700	68,253	16.1	41,534	60.9	17,748	26.0	8,971	13.1
Counties	63,123	31,556	50.0	9,402	29.8	13,196	41.8	8,958	28.4
Municipalities	108,591	36,697	33.8	32,133	87.6	4,551	12.4	13	(e)
Arkansas	288,603	27,897	9.7	14,601	52.3	4,826	17.3	8,469	30.4
State	114,425	10,463	9.1	2,456	23.5	1,718	16.4	6,289	60.1
Local, total	174,178	17,433	10.0	12,145	69.7	3,109	17.8	2,180	12.5
Counties	21,324	7,009	32.9	2,820	40.2	2,158	30.8	2,031	29.0
Municipalities	36,693	10,425	28.4	9,325	89.5	951	9.1	149	1.4
California	5,263,693	835,184	15.9	408,859	49.0	161,033	19.3	265,293	31.8
State	1,232,997	230,252	18.7	48,489	21.1	13,268	5.8	168,495	73.2
Local, total	4,030,696	604,932	15.0	360,370	59.6	147,765	24.4	96,798	16.0
Counties	1,006,481	346,200	34.4	122,468	35.4	132,004	38.1	91,727	26.5
Municipalities	866,925	258,733	29.8	237,902	91.9	15,761	6.1	5,071	2.0
Colorado	601,724	75,758	12.6	37,111	49.0	17,028	22.5	21,618	28.5
State	200,695	26,809	13.4	3,325	12.4	10,212	38.1	13,272	49.5
Local, total	401,029	48,948	12.2	33,785	69.0	6,817	13.9	8,346	17.1
Counties	51,769	16,186	31.3	7,322	45.2	3,077	19.0	5,788	35.8
Municipalities	122,370	32,762	26.8	26,464	80.8	3,740	11.4	2,559	7.8
Connecticut	564,180	77,303	13.7	39,586	51.2	12,051	15.6	25,666	33.2
State	203,465	43,322	21.3	6,360	14.7	11,296	26.1	25,666	59.2
Local, total	360,715	33,980	9.4	33,225	97.8	755	2.2	0	X
Municipalities	337,997	33,980	10.1	33,225	97.8	755	2.2	0	X
Delaware	110,764	16,355	14.8	7,144	43.7	3,976	24.3	5,235	32.0
State	59,287	11,864	20.0	3,023	25.5	3,607	30.4	5,235	44.1
Local, total	51,476	4,491	8.7	4,121	91.8	370	8.2	0	X
Counties	6,054	1,729	28.6	1,544	89.3	185	10.7	0	X
Municipalities	6,724	2,762	41.1	2,577	93.3	185	6.7	0	X
District of Columbia	180,685	38,443	21.3	18,023	46.9	6,284	16.3	14,135	36.8
Local, total	180,685	38,443	21.3	18,023	46.9	6,284	16.3	14,135	36.8
Municipality	136,241	38,443	28.2	18,023	46.9	6,284	16.3	14,135	36.8
Florida	1,855,324	372,576	20.1	157,456	42.3	71,262	19.1	143,859	38.6
State	496,647	160,948	32.4	10,920	6.8	44,207	27.5	105,822	65.7
Local, total	1,358,677	211,629	15.6	146,536	69.2	27,055	12.8	38,037	18.0
Counties	355,554	130,080	36.6	69,090	53.1	25,103	19.3	35,887	27.6
Municipalities	258,690	81,549	31.5	77,446	95.0	1,952	2.4	2,150	2.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.17

State and local justice system payrollBy type of activity and level of government, March 1997^a--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands)

State and level of government ^b	Total March payrolls ^c	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		March payrolls ^d	Percent of total March payrolls ^d	March payrolls	Percent of total justice system March payrolls	March payrolls	Percent of total justice system March payrolls	March payrolls	Percent of total justice system March payrolls
Georgia	\$1,002,193	\$126,426	12.6%	\$53,082	42.0%	\$21,696	17.2%	\$51,648	40.9%
State	276,656	48,817	17.6	6,132	12.6	5,048	10.3	37,637	77.1
Local, total	725,537	77,609	10.7	46,950	60.5	16,648	21.5	14,011	18.1
Counties	112,801	47,359	42.0	22,118	46.7	13,881	29.3	11,361	24.0
Municipalities	93,978	30,249	32.2	24,833	82.1	2,767	9.1	2,650	8.8
Hawaii	182,755	27,108	14.8	13,473	49.7	8,376	30.9	5,259	19.4
State	137,283	11,652	8.5	0	X	6,394	54.9	5,259	45.1
Local, total	45,472	15,456	34.0	13,473	87.2	1,982	12.8	0	X
Counties	14,798	5,010	33.9	4,232	84.5	778	15.5	0	X
Municipalities	30,362	10,445	34.4	9,241	88.5	1,204	11.5	0	X
Idaho	152,003	16,416	10.8	7,599	46.3	3,554	21.6	5,264	32.1
State	51,545	6,701	13.0	1,263	18.8	1,731	25.8	3,707	55.3
Local, total	100,458	9,715	9.7	6,336	65.2	1,823	18.8	1,556	16.0
Counties	18,534	5,532	29.8	2,428	43.9	1,548	28.0	1,556	28.1
Municipalities	14,583	4,183	28.7	3,908	93.4	275	6.6	0	X
Illinois	1,791,137	289,555	16.2	172,471	59.6	48,988	16.9	68,095	23.5
State	421,328	72,988	17.3	15,306	21.0	14,228	19.5	43,454	59.5
Local, total	1,369,809	216,567	15.8	157,165	72.6	34,760	16.1	24,641	11.4
Counties	157,415	71,359	45.3	14,702	20.6	32,103	45.0	24,554	34.4
Municipalities	353,098	145,208	41.1	142,463	98.1	2,658	1.8	87	0.1
Indiana	746,681	73,409	9.8	38,554	52.5	13,261	18.1	21,594	29.4
State	221,168	24,199	10.9	6,195	25.6	3,862	16.0	14,141	58.4
Local, total	525,513	49,210	9.4	32,359	65.8	9,399	19.1	7,453	15.1
Counties	85,646	21,144	24.7	7,977	37.7	6,580	31.1	6,587	31.2
Municipalities	106,608	28,066	26.3	24,382	86.9	2,819	10.0	866	3.1
Iowa	425,677	36,236	8.5	18,016	49.7	9,229	25.5	8,991	24.8
State	165,190	17,222	10.4	3,031	17.6	7,113	41.3	7,078	41.1
Local, total	260,487	19,014	7.3	14,985	78.8	2,116	11.1	1,913	10.1
Counties	42,740	8,320	19.5	4,659	56.0	1,790	21.5	1,871	22.5
Municipalities	53,196	10,694	20.1	10,326	96.6	326	3.1	42	0.4
Kansas	378,890	42,929	11.3	20,816	48.5	8,692	20.2	13,421	31.3
State	113,190	17,140	15.1	2,641	15.4	5,352	31.2	9,147	53.4
Local, total	265,699	25,789	9.7	18,175	70.5	3,340	13.0	4,274	16.6
Counties	43,634	11,969	27.4	5,552	46.4	2,200	18.4	4,217	35.2
Municipalities	51,282	13,820	26.9	12,623	91.3	1,140	8.2	57	0.4
Kentucky	469,016	47,048	10.0	19,966	42.4	12,334	26.2	14,749	31.3
State	183,556	25,554	13.9	4,956	19.4	9,632	37.7	10,966	42.9
Local, total	285,461	21,494	7.5	15,011	69.8	2,701	12.6	3,782	17.6
Counties	32,755	10,329	31.5	4,529	43.8	2,416	23.4	3,384	32.8
Municipalities	43,847	11,165	25.5	10,482	93.9	285	2.6	399	3.6
Louisiana	574,703	63,075	11.0	29,520	46.8	13,066	20.7	20,489	32.5
State	239,657	21,104	8.8	2,532	12.0	5,537	26.2	13,036	61.8
Local, total	335,045	41,971	12.5	26,988	64.3	7,530	17.9	7,453	17.8
Parishes	65,309	17,835	27.3	9,747	54.7	4,435	24.9	3,653	20.5
Municipalities	76,834	24,136	31.4	17,241	71.4	3,095	12.8	3,801	15.7
Maine	158,750	13,627	8.6	7,273	53.4	2,280	16.7	4,074	29.9
State	52,847	6,004	11.4	1,190	19.8	1,862	31.0	2,952	49.2
Local, total	105,903	7,622	7.2	6,083	79.8	417	5.5	1,122	14.7
Counties	3,147	2,470	78.5	1,009	40.8	339	13.7	1,122	45.4
Municipalities	62,115	5,152	8.3	5,074	98.5	78	1.5	0	X
Maryland	757,726	109,256	14.4	53,401	48.9	19,175	17.6	36,680	33.6
State	234,640	48,099	20.5	7,614	15.8	10,766	22.4	29,719	61.8
Local, total	523,086	61,157	11.7	45,787	74.9	8,409	13.7	6,961	11.4
Counties	431,053	41,173	9.6	28,068	68.2	6,144	14.9	6,961	16.9
Municipalities	98,974	19,984	20.2	17,719	88.7	2,265	11.3	0	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.17

State and local justice system payrollBy type of activity and level of government, March 1997^a--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands)

State and level of government ^b	Total justice system			Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
	Total March	March	Percent of total March	March	Percent of total justice system March	March	Percent of total justice system March	March	Percent of total justice system March
	payrolls ^c	payrolls ^d	payrolls ^d	payrolls	payrolls	payrolls	payrolls	payrolls	payrolls
Massachusetts	\$924,885	\$124,895	13.5%	\$67,127	53.7%	\$21,360	17.1%	\$36,408	29.2%
State	284,610	48,202	16.9	7,287	15.1	20,346	42.2	20,569	42.7
Local, total	640,275	76,693	12.0	59,839	78.0	1,015	1.3	15,839	20.7
Counties	18,409	12,579	68.3	114	0.9	77	0.6	12,387	98.5
Municipalities	531,591	64,114	12.1	59,725	93.2	937	1.5	3,451	5.4
Michigan	1,478,401	187,113	12.7	80,566	43.1	36,690	19.6	69,858	37.3
State	454,455	75,358	16.6	10,354	13.7	9,200	12.2	55,805	74.1
Local, total	1,023,946	111,755	10.9	70,212	62.8	27,490	24.6	14,053	12.6
Counties	137,005	51,323	37.5	14,755	28.7	22,805	44.4	13,762	26.8
Municipalities	204,891	60,432	29.5	55,457	91.8	4,685	7.8	290	0.5
Minnesota	750,312	77,681	10.4	35,845	46.1	19,014	24.5	22,822	29.4
State	220,170	21,965	10.0	3,407	15.5	7,546	34.4	11,012	50.1
Local, total	530,142	55,716	10.5	32,439	58.2	11,468	20.6	11,810	21.2
Counties	110,716	31,556	28.5	9,194	29.1	10,555	33.4	11,808	37.4
Municipalities	102,248	24,160	23.6	23,244	96.2	913	3.8	2	(e)
Mississippi	341,380	31,453	9.2	15,793	50.2	6,281	20.0	9,379	29.8
State	119,190	11,480	9.6	2,344	20.4	1,805	15.7	7,330	63.9
Local, total	222,190	19,973	9.0	13,449	67.3	4,476	22.4	2,048	10.3
Counties	52,906	9,366	17.7	3,985	42.6	3,685	39.3	1,696	18.1
Municipalities	44,030	10,607	24.1	9,463	89.2	791	7.5	352	3.3
Missouri	664,929	82,360	12.4	43,339	52.6	16,886	20.5	22,135	26.9
State	203,429	32,534	16.0	6,250	19.2	9,194	28.3	17,091	52.5
Local, total	461,500	49,826	10.8	37,089	74.4	7,692	15.4	5,045	10.1
Counties	38,155	15,479	40.6	7,192	46.5	4,949	32.0	3,337	21.6
Municipalities	104,164	34,348	33.0	29,898	87.0	2,743	8.0	1,707	5.0
Montana	114,425	10,471	9.2	5,296	50.6	2,410	23.0	2,765	26.4
State	43,863	3,790	8.6	1,064	28.1	842	22.2	1,885	49.7
Local, total	70,562	6,681	9.5	4,232	63.3	1,569	23.5	880	13.2
Counties	12,067	4,106	34.0	2,040	49.7	1,237	30.1	829	20.2
Municipalities	9,664	2,575	26.6	2,193	85.1	332	12.9	51	2.0
Nebraska	245,104	22,687	9.3	11,475	50.6	4,883	21.5	6,330	27.9
State	66,517	8,625	13.0	1,698	19.7	2,603	30.2	4,324	50.1
Local, total	178,587	14,063	7.9	9,777	69.5	2,280	16.2	2,006	14.3
Counties	19,976	6,256	31.3	2,310	36.9	1,940	31.0	2,006	32.1
Municipalities	34,535	7,807	22.6	7,467	95.6	340	4.4	0	X
Nevada	242,104	44,456	18.4	19,490	43.8	10,748	24.2	14,218	32.0
State	67,918	12,866	18.9	1,869	14.5	1,869	14.5	9,128	70.9
Local, total	174,186	31,590	18.1	17,622	55.8	8,879	28.1	5,090	16.1
Counties	60,949	23,127	37.9	11,978	51.8	7,081	30.6	4,068	17.6
Municipalities	29,013	8,463	29.2	5,644	66.7	1,797	21.2	1,022	12.1
New Hampshire	142,690	17,077	12.0	9,767	57.2	3,138	18.4	4,172	24.4
State	42,999	6,887	16.0	1,358	19.7	2,569	37.3	2,961	43.0
Local, total	99,691	10,190	10.2	8,409	82.5	569	5.6	1,211	11.9
Counties	7,200	2,182	30.3	546	25.0	425	19.5	1,211	55.5
Municipalities	42,417	8,008	18.9	7,864	98.2	145	1.8	0	X
New Jersey	1,502,837	252,273	16.8	132,081	52.4	66,315	26.3	53,876	21.4
State	435,363	89,559	20.6	16,647	18.6	41,531	46.4	31,380	35.0
Local, total	1,067,474	162,713	15.2	115,433	70.9	24,784	15.2	22,496	13.8
Counties	213,029	49,187	23.1	9,896	20.1	16,798	34.2	22,493	45.7
Municipalities	322,700	113,526	35.2	105,537	93.0	7,986	7.0	3	(e)
New Mexico	245,388	31,497	12.8	13,079	41.5	6,654	21.1	11,764	37.3
State	96,929	15,921	16.4	1,349	8.5	5,700	35.8	8,872	55.7
Local, total	148,459	15,576	10.5	11,731	75.3	954	6.1	2,891	18.6
Counties	21,278	5,483	25.8	3,500	63.8	241	4.4	1,742	31.8
Municipalities	36,638	10,093	27.5	8,231	81.5	713	7.1	1,149	11.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.17

State and local justice system payrollBy type of activity and level of government, March 1997^a--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands)

State and level of government ^b	Total March payrolls ^c	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		March payrolls ^d	Percent of total March payrolls ^d	March payrolls	Percent of total justice system March payrolls	March payrolls	Percent of total justice system March payrolls	March payrolls	Percent of total justice system March payrolls
New York	\$3,740,259	\$642,575	17.2%	\$313,686	48.8%	\$114,907	17.9%	\$213,982	33.3%
State	861,857	212,239	24.6	20,594	9.7	76,138	35.9	115,507	54.4
Local, total	2,878,402	430,336	15.0	293,091	68.1	38,769	9.0	98,475	22.9
Counties	388,369	109,597	28.2	56,814	51.8	14,221	13.0	38,562	35.2
Municipalities	1,652,793	320,739	19.4	236,277	73.7	24,548	7.7	59,914	18.7
North Carolina	1,009,009	127,330	12.6	53,128	41.7	18,999	14.9	55,203	43.4
State	320,620	74,340	23.2	10,734	14.4	17,044	22.9	46,561	62.6
Local, total	688,389	52,990	7.7	42,394	80.0	1,955	3.7	8,641	16.3
Counties	570,660	23,749	4.2	13,444	56.6	1,664	7.0	8,641	36.4
Municipalities	104,491	29,241	28.0	28,950	99.0	291	1.0	0	X
North Dakota	87,772	6,443	7.3	3,250	50.5	1,927	29.9	1,265	19.6
State	37,030	2,675	7.2	545	20.4	1,216	45.4	914	34.2
Local, total	50,741	3,767	7.4	2,705	71.8	711	18.9	351	9.3
Counties	6,488	1,870	28.8	930	49.7	591	31.6	349	18.6
Municipalities	8,276	1,898	22.9	1,775	93.6	120	6.3	2	0.1
Ohio	1,533,647	200,675	13.1	91,625	45.7	44,089	22.0	64,961	32.4
State	405,135	64,852	16.0	8,705	13.4	8,240	12.7	47,907	73.9
Local, total	1,128,512	135,823	12.0	82,920	61.0	35,849	26.4	17,055	12.6
Counties	218,995	56,634	25.9	15,837	28.0	25,607	45.2	15,190	26.8
Municipalities	248,132	79,189	31.9	67,083	84.7	10,241	12.9	1,865	2.4
Oklahoma	408,242	47,582	11.7	23,348	49.1	8,538	17.9	15,695	33.0
State	143,983	24,356	16.9	4,120	16.9	5,898	24.2	14,338	58.9
Local, total	264,259	23,226	8.8	19,228	82.8	2,640	11.4	1,358	5.8
Counties	27,411	5,828	21.3	3,232	55.5	1,402	24.1	1,194	20.5
Municipalities	69,883	17,398	24.9	15,996	91.9	1,238	7.1	164	0.9
Oregon	482,848	56,970	11.8	26,847	47.1	11,854	20.8	18,268	32.1
State	151,346	22,438	14.8	4,701	20.9	7,617	33.9	10,121	45.1
Local, total	331,502	34,531	10.4	22,147	64.1	4,238	12.3	8,147	23.6
Counties	49,933	18,055	36.2	6,593	36.5	3,339	18.5	8,123	45.0
Municipalities	60,290	16,477	27.3	15,554	94.4	899	5.5	24	0.1
Pennsylvania	1,510,172	207,863	13.8	98,737	47.5	41,219	19.8	67,906	32.7
State	452,816	71,009	15.7	21,752	30.6	9,628	13.6	39,629	55.8
Local, total	1,057,357	136,854	12.9	76,985	56.3	31,591	23.1	28,277	20.7
Counties	118,427	46,599	39.3	5,310	11.4	22,312	47.9	18,977	40.7
Municipalities	210,557	90,255	42.9	71,675	79.4	9,279	10.3	9,300	10.3
Rhode Island	153,881	20,695	13.4	9,453	45.7	3,977	19.2	7,265	35.1
State	63,345	12,219	19.3	1,181	9.7	3,773	30.9	7,265	59.5
Local, total	90,537	8,476	9.4	8,272	97.6	204	2.4	0	X
Municipalities	83,807	8,476	10.1	8,272	97.6	204	2.4	0	X
South Carolina	512,006	53,758	10.5	24,823	46.2	7,838	14.6	21,097	39.2
State	183,971	24,836	13.5	5,380	21.7	2,260	9.1	17,196	69.2
Local, total	328,035	28,922	8.8	19,442	67.2	5,578	19.3	3,901	13.5
Counties	68,510	17,700	25.8	8,913	50.4	4,931	27.9	3,856	21.8
Municipalities	36,301	11,222	30.9	10,530	93.8	647	5.8	45	0.4
South Dakota	86,727	7,989	9.2	3,839	48.1	1,915	24.0	2,235	28.0
State	31,380	3,464	11.0	657	19.0	1,359	39.2	1,449	41.8
Local, total	55,347	4,524	8.2	3,182	70.3	556	12.3	786	17.4
Counties	6,713	2,259	33.7	1,011	44.8	486	21.5	763	33.8
Municipalities	12,118	2,265	18.7	2,171	95.8	71	3.1	24	1.0
Tennessee	621,991	77,316	12.4	38,162	49.4	14,689	19.0	24,465	31.6
State	197,786	26,417	13.4	4,690	17.8	6,623	25.1	15,105	57.2
Local, total	424,204	50,898	12.0	33,472	65.8	8,066	15.8	9,360	18.4
Counties	226,217	21,622	9.6	8,369	38.7	5,220	24.1	8,034	37.2
Municipalities	180,320	29,276	16.2	25,103	85.7	2,846	9.7	1,327	4.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.17

State and local justice system payrollBy type of activity and level of government, March 1997^a--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands)

State and level of government ^b	Total March payroll ^c	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		March payroll ^d	Percent of total March payroll ^d	March payroll	Percent of total justice system March payroll	March payroll	Percent of total justice system March payroll	March payroll	Percent of total justice system March payroll
Texas	\$2,609,460	\$338,836	13.0%	\$152,085	44.9%	\$55,061	16.3%	\$131,690	38.9%
State	672,488	112,601	16.7	9,698	8.6	15,939	14.2	86,964	77.2
Local, total	1,936,972	226,234	11.7	142,387	62.9	39,122	17.3	44,725	19.8
Counties	231,389	108,644	47.0	34,391	31.7	30,074	27.7	44,180	40.7
Municipalities	400,542	117,590	29.4	107,996	91.8	9,048	7.7	546	0.5
Utah	266,462	28,478	10.7	13,266	46.6	6,836	24.0	8,375	29.4
State	113,716	12,898	11.3	2,056	15.9	4,380	34.0	6,462	50.1
Local, total	152,746	15,580	10.2	11,210	72.0	2,456	15.8	1,913	12.3
Counties	22,118	7,722	34.9	4,091	53.0	1,717	22.2	1,913	24.8
Municipalities	28,914	7,858	27.2	7,119	90.6	739	9.4	0	X
Vermont	71,927	7,422	10.3	3,660	49.3	1,717	23.1	2,045	27.5
State	30,952	5,282	17.1	1,621	30.7	1,617	30.6	2,045	38.7
Local, total	40,975	2,139	5.2	2,039	95.3	100	4.7	0	X
Counties	142	113	79.8	45	39.6	68	60.4	0	X
Municipalities	9,541	2,026	21.2	1,994	98.4	32	1.6	0	X
Virginia	903,852	115,835	12.8	50,866	43.9	19,966	17.2	45,003	38.9
State	273,503	46,143	16.9	7,320	15.9	9,644	20.9	29,179	63.2
Local, total	630,349	69,691	11.1	43,546	62.5	10,322	14.8	15,824	22.7
Counties	358,517	34,798	9.7	20,002	57.5	6,528	18.8	8,269	23.8
Municipalities	245,674	34,893	14.2	23,544	67.5	3,794	10.9	7,555	21.7
Washington	896,429	98,264	11.0	47,646	48.5	23,811	24.2	26,807	27.3
State	307,272	27,899	9.1	6,701	24.0	6,607	23.7	14,590	52.3
Local, total	589,157	70,366	11.9	40,945	58.2	17,204	24.4	12,217	17.4
Counties	107,572	38,930	36.2	13,319	34.2	13,836	35.5	11,776	30.2
Municipalities	124,084	31,436	25.3	27,626	87.9	3,368	10.7	441	1.4
West Virginia	208,456	14,596	7.0	7,711	52.8	4,384	30.0	2,501	17.1
State	75,294	7,134	9.5	2,462	34.5	2,872	40.3	1,800	25.2
Local, total	133,162	7,462	5.6	5,249	70.3	1,513	20.3	701	9.4
Counties	12,881	3,710	28.8	1,632	44.0	1,377	37.1	701	18.9
Municipalities	20,245	3,753	18.5	3,617	96.4	136	3.6	0	X
Wisconsin	773,460	89,634	11.6	45,862	51.2	17,390	19.4	26,382	29.4
State	204,267	30,026	14.7	2,580	8.6	8,747	29.1	18,698	62.3
Local, total	569,193	59,608	10.5	43,282	72.6	8,642	14.5	7,684	12.9
Counties	113,466	27,004	23.8	12,085	44.8	7,235	26.8	7,684	28.5
Municipalities	112,912	32,603	28.9	31,197	95.7	1,407	4.3	0	X
Wyoming	85,926	7,800	9.1	3,911	50.1	1,871	24.0	2,018	25.9
State	23,340	3,049	13.1	516	16.9	1,079	35.4	1,454	47.7
Local, total	62,586	4,751	7.6	3,395	71.5	792	16.7	563	11.9
Counties	10,588	2,418	22.8	1,265	52.3	603	24.9	550	22.8
Municipalities	7,780	2,332	30.0	2,131	91.4	189	8.1	13	0.6

Note: See Notes, tables 1.1 and 1.16. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

^dJustice system payrolls of independent school districts and special districts (primarily for special police forces) are not available.

^eLess than 0.05%.

^aMarch payroll data may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bData for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

^cIncludes payrolls of States and all types of local governments including independent school districts and special districts, which are not displayed separately. The "local, total" categories, which include these districts, will not equal the sum of the "counties" and "municipalities" categories.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **1997 Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts**, NCJ 185672, Table 6 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/sheets/cjee97.zip> [May 21, 2001].

Table 1.18

Justice system employmentBy level of government, United States, October 1982-95 and March 1997^a

One-month payroll period	Total all governments	Federal	Total State and local	State	Local ^b		
					Total	Counties	Munici- palities
1982	1,270,342	94,555	1,175,787	341,010	834,777	319,690	515,087
1983	1,313,831	103,842	1,209,989	358,528	851,461	331,071	520,390
1984	1,373,354	106,926	1,266,428	387,398	879,030	351,175	527,855
1985	1,422,718	110,653	1,312,065	407,792	904,273	368,500	535,773
1986	1,464,070	112,375	1,351,695	425,292	926,403	382,711	543,692
1987	1,524,976	121,321	1,403,655	451,633	952,022	396,743	555,279
1988	1,583,713	130,446	1,453,267	478,885	974,382	416,955	557,427
1989	1,636,895	134,546	1,502,349	505,143	997,206	432,748	564,458
1990	1,710,413	139,799	1,570,614	528,677	1,041,937	462,130	579,807
1991	1,760,563	150,098	1,610,465	542,650	1,067,815	480,003	587,812
1992	1,797,704	162,202	1,635,502	548,139	1,087,363	492,993	594,370
1993	1,825,953	161,786	1,664,167	570,934	1,093,233	495,557	597,676
1994	1,901,773	161,058	1,740,715	599,452	1,141,263	524,908	616,355
1995	1,983,797	167,115	1,816,632	634,692	1,181,940	543,272	638,668
1997	2,078,192	176,739	1,901,453	690,807	1,210,646	556,669	653,977

Note: See Notes, tables 1.1 and 1.16. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bData for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Trends in Justice Expenditure and Employment*, NCJ 178270, Table 3 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/data/eetrd03.wk1> [May 21, 2001].

Table 1.19

Justice system employmentBy type of activity and level of government, United States, October 1980-95 and March 1997^a

Level of government and one-month payroll period	Total employment				Level of government and one-month payroll period	Total employment			
	Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections		Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections
<u>All governments</u>					<u>Local, total^b</u>				
1980	NA	714,660	NA	270,647	1980	NA	582,292	NA	97,052
1981	NA	716,600	NA	280,593	1981	NA	584,618	NA	100,644
1982	1,270,342	723,923	247,697	298,722	1982	834,777	590,463	139,284	105,030
1983	1,313,831	733,070	261,436	319,325	1983	851,461	591,785	148,056	111,620
1984	1,373,354	746,974	277,578	348,802	1984	879,030	598,262	157,493	123,275
1985	1,422,718	757,000	293,025	372,693	1985	904,273	607,373	166,314	130,586
1986	1,464,070	771,917	300,126	392,027	1986	926,403	620,024	169,608	136,771
1987	1,524,976	792,831	312,331	419,814	1987	952,022	632,467	176,555	143,000
1988	1,583,713	804,658	323,641	455,414	1988	974,382	635,603	182,932	155,847
1989	1,636,895	811,528	336,872	488,495	1989	997,206	642,178	189,519	165,509
1990	1,710,413	825,417	350,761	534,235	1990	1,041,937	658,507	197,383	186,047
1991	1,760,563	837,038	362,178	561,347	1991	1,067,815	668,229	203,531	196,055
1992	1,797,704	857,593	373,611	566,500	1992	1,087,363	683,371	209,295	194,697
1993	1,825,953	865,002	375,266	585,685	1993	1,093,233	692,160	207,280	193,793
1994	1,901,773	890,384	390,731	620,658	1994	1,141,263	719,066	216,771	205,426
1995	1,983,747	926,086	401,444	656,217	1995	1,181,940	748,747	218,740	214,453
1997	2,078,192	950,877	419,072	708,243	1997	1,210,646	762,638	227,762	220,246
<u>Federal</u>					<u>Counties^b</u>				
1980	NA	55,505	NA	9,636	1980	NA	131,645	NA	77,451
1981	NA	56,472	NA	9,925	1981	NA	135,919	NA	80,006
1982	94,555	55,922	28,588	10,045	1982	319,690	137,082	98,291	84,317
1983	103,842	63,898	29,834	10,110	1983	331,071	137,893	104,034	89,144
1984	106,926	65,173	31,216	10,537	1984	351,175	139,417	113,688	98,070
1985	110,653	66,024	33,168	11,461	1985	368,500	142,785	120,627	105,088
1986	112,375	66,735	33,584	12,056	1986	382,711	148,493	123,640	110,578
1987	121,321	72,793	35,668	12,860	1987	396,743	153,704	128,106	114,933
1988	130,446	78,755	37,808	13,883	1988	416,955	156,598	134,703	125,654
1989	134,546	78,702	39,733	16,111	1989	432,748	159,143	141,011	132,594
1990	139,799	77,608	43,285	18,906	1990	462,130	164,717	146,691	150,722
1991	150,098	81,798	46,824	21,476	1991	480,003	168,979	151,864	159,160
1992	162,202	87,616	50,768	23,818	1992	492,993	178,534	156,593	157,866
1993	161,786	86,229	50,722	24,835	1993	495,557	182,765	155,471	157,321
1994	161,058	84,048	50,872	26,138	1994	524,908	192,481	162,446	169,981
1995	167,115	86,087	52,535	28,493	1995	543,272	199,492	163,939	179,841
1997	176,739	94,294	52,636	28,809	1997	556,669	203,022	170,757	182,890
<u>Total State and local</u>					<u>Municipalities^b</u>				
1980	NA	658,188	NA	260,722	1980	NA	450,647	NA	19,601
1981	NA	661,095	NA	270,957	1981	NA	448,699	NA	20,638
1982	1,175,787	668,001	219,109	288,677	1982	515,087	453,381	40,993	20,713
1983	1,209,989	669,172	231,602	309,215	1983	520,390	453,892	44,022	22,476
1984	1,266,428	681,801	246,362	338,265	1984	527,855	458,845	43,805	25,205
1985	1,312,065	690,976	259,857	361,232	1985	535,773	464,588	45,687	25,498
1986	1,351,695	705,182	266,542	379,971	1986	543,692	471,531	45,968	26,193
1987	1,403,655	720,038	276,663	406,954	1987	555,279	478,763	48,449	28,067
1988	1,453,267	725,903	285,833	441,531	1988	557,427	479,005	48,229	30,193
1989	1,502,349	732,826	297,139	472,384	1989	564,458	483,035	48,508	32,915
1990	1,570,614	747,809	307,476	515,329	1990	579,807	493,790	50,692	35,325
1991	1,610,465	755,240	315,354	539,871	1991	587,812	499,250	51,667	36,895
1992	1,635,502	769,977	322,843	542,682	1992	594,370	504,837	52,702	36,831
1993	1,664,167	778,773	324,544	560,850	1993	597,676	509,395	51,809	36,472
1994	1,740,715	806,336	339,859	594,520	1994	616,355	526,585	54,325	35,445
1995	1,816,632	839,999	348,909	627,724	1995	638,668	549,255	54,801	34,612
1997	1,901,453	856,583	366,436	678,434	1997	653,977	559,616	57,005	37,356
<u>State</u>									
1980	292,588	75,896	53,022	163,670					
1981	302,245	76,477	55,455	170,313					
1982	341,010	77,538	79,825	183,647					
1983	358,528	77,387	83,546	197,595					
1984	387,398	83,539	88,869	214,990					
1985	407,792	83,603	93,543	230,646					
1986	425,292	85,158	96,934	243,200					
1987	451,633	87,571	100,108	263,954					
1988	478,885	90,300	102,901	285,684					
1989	505,143	90,648	107,620	306,875					
1990	528,677	89,302	110,093	329,282					
1991	542,650	87,011	111,823	343,816					
1992	548,139	86,606	113,548	347,985					
1993	570,934	86,613	117,264	367,057					
1994	599,452	87,270	123,088	389,094					
1995	634,692	91,252	130,169	413,271					
1997	690,807	93,945	138,674	455,188					

See notes on next page.

Table 1.19

Justice system employmentBy type of activity and level of government, United States, October 1980-95 and March 1997^a--Continued

Note: See Notes, tables 1.1 and 1.16. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Trends in Justice Expenditure and Employment*, NCJ 178274, Table 7 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/data/eetmrd07.wk1> [May 21, 2001].

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bData for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Table 1.20

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, March 1997

State and level of government ^a	Total full-time equivalent employment ^b	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Number ^c	Percent of total full-time equivalent employment ^c	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment
States-local, total	14,219,157	1,790,784	12.6%	798,805	44.6%	343,531	19.2%	648,448	36.2%
State	3,990,979	662,881	16.6	92,246	13.9	134,980	20.4	435,655	65.7
Local, total	10,228,178	1,127,903	11.0	706,559	62.6	208,551	18.5	212,793	18.9
Counties	2,230,339	530,297	23.8	193,059	36.4	161,335	30.4	175,903	33.2
Municipalities	2,716,321	597,606	22.0	513,500	85.9	47,216	7.9	36,890	6.2
Alabama	256,458	22,954	9.0	11,852	51.6	4,341	18.9	6,761	29.5
State	81,089	8,285	10.2	1,247	15.1	2,841	34.3	4,197	50.7
Local, total	175,369	14,669	8.4	10,605	72.3	1,500	10.2	2,564	17.5
Counties	18,120	5,443	30.0	2,239	41.1	932	17.1	2,272	41.7
Municipalities	36,740	9,226	25.1	8,366	90.7	568	6.2	292	3.2
Alaska	45,490	4,188	9.2	1,604	38.3	1,275	30.4	1,309	31.3
State	22,358	2,877	12.9	427	14.8	1,178	40.9	1,272	44.2
Local, total	23,132	1,311	5.7	1,177	89.8	97	7.4	37	2.8
Boroughs	8,656	114	1.3	86	75.4	20	17.5	8	7.0
Municipalities	14,023	1,197	8.5	1,091	91.1	77	6.4	29	2.4
Arizona	227,574	34,660	15.2	14,702	42.4	7,891	22.8	12,067	34.8
State	62,243	11,054	17.8	1,708	15.5	1,190	10.8	8,156	73.8
Local, total	165,331	23,606	14.3	12,994	55.0	6,701	28.4	3,911	16.6
Counties	27,581	12,955	47.0	3,773	29.1	5,279	40.7	3,903	30.1
Municipalities	34,991	10,651	30.4	9,221	86.6	1,422	13.4	8	0.1
Arkansas	139,367	13,586	9.7	6,609	48.6	2,005	14.8	4,972	36.6
State	48,561	4,915	10.1	932	19.0	382	7.8	3,601	73.3
Local, total	90,806	8,671	9.5	5,677	65.5	1,623	18.7	1,371	15.8
Counties	12,739	3,933	30.9	1,501	38.2	1,139	29.0	1,293	32.9
Municipalities	18,178	4,738	26.1	4,176	88.1	484	10.2	78	1.6
California	1,529,599	204,894	13.4	92,644	45.2	39,514	19.3	72,736	35.5
State	335,430	59,280	17.7	12,337	20.8	2,750	4.6	44,193	74.5
Local, total	1,194,169	145,614	12.2	80,307	55.2	36,764	25.2	28,543	19.6
Counties	291,750	88,426	30.3	27,556	31.2	33,686	38.1	27,184	30.7
Municipalities	221,688	57,188	25.8	52,751	92.2	3,078	5.4	1,359	2.4
Colorado	212,578	23,993	11.3	11,423	47.6	5,069	21.1	7,501	31.3
State	59,432	8,657	14.6	1,126	13.0	2,980	34.4	4,551	52.6
Local, total	153,146	15,336	10.0	10,297	67.1	2,089	13.6	2,950	19.2
Counties	21,182	5,732	27.1	2,610	45.5	984	17.2	2,138	37.3
Municipalities	40,710	9,604	23.6	7,687	80.0	1,105	11.5	812	8.5
Connecticut	164,112	21,622	13.2	9,762	45.1	3,729	17.2	8,131	37.6
State	59,774	13,370	22.4	1,690	12.6	3,549	26.5	8,131	60.8
Local, total	104,338	8,252	7.9	8,072	97.8	180	2.2	0	X
Municipalities	97,436	8,252	8.5	8,072	97.8	180	2.2	0	X
Delaware	40,741	5,595	13.7	2,113	37.8	1,460	26.1	2,022	36.1
State	21,876	4,185	19.1	840	20.1	1,323	31.6	2,022	48.3
Local, total	18,865	1,410	7.5	1,273	90.3	137	9.7	0	X
Counties	2,175	528	24.3	451	85.4	77	14.6	0	X
Municipalities	2,452	882	36.0	822	93.2	60	6.8	0	X
District of Columbia	46,995	9,885	21.0	4,344	43.9	1,792	18.1	3,749	37.9
Local, total	46,995	9,885	21.0	4,344	43.9	1,792	18.1	3,749	37.9
Municipality	39,208	9,885	25.2	4,344	43.9	1,792	18.1	3,749	37.9
Florida	730,982	126,291	17.3	50,411	39.9	24,637	19.5	51,243	40.6
State	187,457	55,590	29.7	3,973	7.1	13,941	25.1	37,676	67.8
Local, total	543,525	70,701	13.0	46,438	65.7	10,696	15.1	13,567	19.2
Counties	130,872	45,724	34.9	22,628	49.5	10,215	22.3	12,881	28.2
Municipalities	91,958	24,977	27.2	23,810	95.3	481	1.9	686	2.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.20

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, March 1997--Continued

State and level of government ^a	Total full-time equivalent employment ^b	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Number ^c	Percent of total full-time equivalent employment ^c	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment
Georgia	435,945	53,024	12.2%	21,840	41.2%	7,750	14.6%	23,434	44.2%
State	111,465	20,617	18.5	2,210	10.7	1,184	5.7	17,223	83.5
Local, total	324,480	32,407	10.0	19,630	60.6	6,566	20.3	6,211	19.2
Counties	49,761	19,673	39.5	8,996	45.7	5,482	27.9	5,195	26.4
Municipalities	41,720	12,734	30.5	10,634	83.5	1,084	8.5	1,016	8.0
Hawaii	65,995	8,198	12.4	3,414	41.6	2,628	32.1	2,156	26.3
State	51,676	4,217	8.2	0	X	2,061	48.9	2,156	51.1
Local, total	14,319	3,981	27.8	3,414	85.8	567	14.2	0	X
Counties	4,892	1,317	26.9	1,085	82.4	232	17.6	0	X
Municipalities	9,317	2,664	28.6	2,329	87.4	335	12.6	0	X
Idaho	68,572	6,597	9.6	2,940	44.6	1,276	19.3	2,381	36.1
State	22,537	2,447	10.9	421	17.2	432	17.7	1,594	65.1
Local, total	46,035	4,150	9.0	2,519	60.7	844	20.3	787	19.0
Counties	8,642	2,707	31.3	1,169	43.2	751	27.7	787	29.1
Municipalities	5,709	1,443	25.3	1,350	93.6	93	6.4	0	X
Illinois	600,920	82,639	13.8	43,424	52.5	15,996	19.4	23,219	28.1
State	141,027	21,428	15.2	4,089	19.1	2,977	13.9	14,362	67.0
Local, total	459,893	61,211	13.3	39,335	64.3	13,019	21.3	8,857	14.5
Counties	57,386	26,132	45.5	4,960	19.0	12,351	47.3	8,821	33.8
Municipalities	103,206	35,079	34.0	34,375	98.0	668	1.9	36	0.1
Indiana	307,385	30,449	9.9	14,516	47.7	5,758	18.9	10,175	33.4
State	86,638	9,242	10.7	1,996	21.6	1,047	11.3	6,199	67.1
Local, total	220,747	21,207	9.6	12,520	59.0	4,711	22.2	3,976	18.7
Counties	42,296	10,471	24.8	3,448	32.9	3,423	32.7	3,600	34.4
Municipalities	44,772	10,736	24.0	9,072	84.5	1,288	12.0	376	3.5
Iowa	168,531	12,796	7.6	6,520	51.0	2,996	23.4	3,280	25.6
State	55,864	5,625	10.1	963	17.1	2,263	40.2	2,399	42.6
Local, total	112,667	7,171	6.4	5,557	77.5	733	10.2	881	12.3
Counties	19,459	3,337	17.1	1,822	54.6	653	19.6	862	25.8
Municipalities	21,279	3,834	18.0	3,735	97.4	80	2.1	19	0.5
Kansas	162,776	16,583	10.2	7,890	47.6	3,347	20.2	5,346	32.2
State	44,474	6,524	14.7	976	15.0	2,044	31.3	3,504	53.7
Local, total	118,302	10,059	8.5	6,914	68.7	1,303	13.0	1,842	18.3
Counties	20,830	5,056	24.3	2,346	46.4	894	17.7	1,816	35.9
Municipalities	20,662	5,003	24.2	4,568	91.3	409	8.2	26	0.5
Kentucky	206,356	20,415	9.9	8,275	40.5	4,957	24.3	7,183	35.2
State	71,616	10,759	15.0	1,820	16.9	3,839	35.7	5,100	47.4
Local, total	134,740	9,656	7.2	6,455	66.8	1,118	11.6	2,083	21.6
Counties	15,884	4,709	29.6	1,813	38.5	1,009	21.4	1,887	40.1
Municipalities	20,688	4,947	23.9	4,642	93.8	109	2.2	196	4.0
Louisiana	264,467	29,559	11.2	12,884	43.6	5,694	19.3	10,981	37.1
State	94,491	9,610	10.2	1,093	11.4	1,728	18.0	6,789	70.6
Local, total	169,976	19,949	11.7	11,791	59.1	3,966	19.9	4,192	21.0
Parishes	31,240	8,858	28.4	4,330	48.9	2,406	27.2	2,122	24.0
Municipalities	37,265	11,091	29.8	7,461	67.3	1,560	14.1	2,070	18.7
Maine	66,387	5,356	8.1	2,800	52.3	797	14.9	1,759	32.8
State	20,127	2,122	10.5	393	18.5	577	27.2	1,152	54.3
Local, total	46,260	3,234	7.0	2,407	74.4	220	6.8	607	18.8
Counties	1,652	1,258	76.2	458	36.4	193	15.3	607	48.3
Municipalities	26,478	1,976	7.5	1,949	98.6	27	1.4	0	X
Maryland	251,703	35,938	14.3	16,291	45.3	6,397	17.8	13,250	36.9
State	80,068	16,852	21.0	2,300	13.6	3,756	22.3	10,796	64.1
Local, total	171,635	19,086	11.1	13,991	73.3	2,641	13.8	2,454	12.9
Counties	143,782	12,556	8.7	8,168	65.1	1,934	15.4	2,454	19.5
Municipalities	34,343	6,530	19.0	5,823	89.2	707	10.8	0	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.20

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, March 1997--Continued

State and level of government ^a	Total full-time equivalent employment ^b	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Number ^c	Percent of total full-time equivalent employment ^c	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment
Massachusetts	306,928	37,060	12.1%	18,854	50.9%	6,805	18.4%	11,401	30.8%
State	93,011	14,656	15.8	2,040	13.9	6,502	44.4	6,114	41.7
Local, total	213,917	22,404	10.5	16,814	75.0	303	1.4	5,287	23.6
Counties	6,776	4,275	63.1	42	1.0	43	1.0	4,190	98.0
Municipalities	177,399	18,129	10.2	16,772	92.5	260	1.4	1,097	6.1
Michigan	470,613	57,675	12.3	24,236	42.0	11,798	20.5	21,641	37.5
State	137,942	22,395	16.2	2,993	13.4	2,701	12.1	16,701	74.6
Local, total	332,671	35,280	10.6	21,243	60.2	9,097	25.8	4,940	14.0
Counties	49,702	17,133	34.5	4,717	27.5	7,583	44.3	4,833	28.2
Municipalities	67,923	18,147	26.7	16,526	91.1	1,514	8.3	107	0.6
Minnesota	260,244	23,057	8.9	10,232	44.4	5,437	23.6	7,388	32.0
State	71,399	6,348	8.9	852	13.4	1,978	31.2	3,518	55.4
Local, total	188,845	16,709	8.8	9,380	56.1	3,459	20.7	3,870	23.2
Counties	38,504	9,954	25.9	2,857	28.7	3,228	32.4	3,869	38.9
Municipalities	34,151	6,755	19.8	6,523	96.6	231	3.4	1	(d)
Mississippi	173,591	16,378	9.4	8,073	49.3	2,853	17.4	5,452	33.3
State	51,335	5,508	10.7	979	17.8	415	7.5	4,114	74.7
Local, total	122,256	10,870	8.9	7,094	65.3	2,438	22.4	1,338	12.3
Counties	30,920	5,600	18.1	2,392	42.7	2,049	36.6	1,159	20.7
Municipalities	21,906	5,270	24.1	4,702	89.2	389	7.4	179	3.4
Missouri	290,454	34,923	12.0	16,684	47.8	6,721	19.2	11,518	33.0
State	88,845	14,716	16.6	2,304	15.7	3,374	22.9	9,038	61.4
Local, total	201,609	20,207	10.0	14,380	71.2	3,347	16.6	2,480	12.3
Counties	18,901	7,335	38.8	3,397	46.3	2,198	30.0	1,740	23.7
Municipalities	42,259	12,872	30.5	10,983	85.3	1,149	8.9	740	5.7
Montana	50,924	4,398	8.6	2,197	50.0	921	20.9	1,280	29.1
State	18,248	1,452	8.0	426	29.3	199	13.7	827	57.0
Local, total	32,676	2,946	9.0	1,771	60.1	722	24.5	453	15.4
Counties	6,242	1,897	30.4	894	47.1	576	30.4	427	22.5
Municipalities	4,141	1,049	25.3	877	83.6	146	13.9	26	2.5
Nebraska	105,101	8,826	8.4	4,167	47.2	1,698	19.2	2,961	33.5
State	29,724	3,337	11.2	655	19.6	724	21.7	1,958	58.7
Local, total	75,377	5,489	7.3	3,512	64.0	974	17.7	1,003	18.3
Counties	10,463	2,924	27.9	1,034	35.4	887	30.3	1,003	34.3
Municipalities	13,632	2,565	18.8	2,478	96.6	87	3.4	0	X
Nevada	79,577	12,550	15.8	5,182	41.3	2,973	23.7	4,395	35.0
State	22,970	4,095	17.8	633	15.5	448	10.9	3,014	73.6
Local, total	56,607	8,455	14.9	4,549	53.8	2,525	29.9	1,381	16.3
Counties	17,648	6,219	35.2	3,093	49.7	2,023	32.5	1,103	17.7
Municipalities	8,257	2,236	27.1	1,456	65.1	502	22.5	278	12.4
New Hampshire	55,859	5,959	10.7	3,201	53.7	1,105	18.5	1,653	27.7
State	17,029	2,456	14.4	413	16.8	896	36.5	1,147	46.7
Local, total	38,830	3,503	9.0	2,788	79.6	209	6.0	506	14.4
Counties	3,519	918	26.1	243	26.5	169	18.4	506	55.1
Municipalities	15,674	2,585	16.5	2,545	98.5	40	1.5	0	X
New Jersey	421,282	65,614	15.6	31,310	47.7	19,747	30.1	14,557	22.2
State	122,919	24,327	19.8	3,550	14.6	12,414	51.0	8,363	34.4
Local, total	298,363	41,287	13.8	27,760	67.2	7,333	17.8	6,194	15.0
Counties	72,788	12,975	17.8	2,414	18.6	4,369	33.7	6,192	47.7
Municipalities	93,145	28,312	30.4	25,346	89.5	2,964	10.5	2	(d)
New Mexico	110,980	12,985	11.7	5,184	39.9	2,415	18.6	5,386	41.5
State	41,039	6,559	16.0	567	8.6	2,037	31.1	3,955	60.3
Local, total	69,941	6,426	9.2	4,617	71.8	378	5.9	1,431	22.3
Counties	9,205	2,380	25.9	1,331	55.9	98	4.1	951	40.0
Municipalities	15,769	4,046	25.7	3,286	81.2	280	6.9	480	11.9

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.20

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, March 1997--Continued

State and level of government ^a	Total full-time equivalent employment ^b	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Number ^c	Percent of total full-time equivalent employment ^c	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment
New York	1,110,246	168,963	15.2%	80,497	47.6%	28,338	16.8%	60,128	35.6%
State	250,078	56,223	22.5	5,405	9.6	16,621	29.6	34,197	60.8
Local, total	860,168	112,740	13.1	75,092	66.6	11,717	10.4	25,931	23.0
Counties	133,331	27,444	20.6	12,614	46.0	3,940	14.4	10,890	39.7
Municipalities	508,069	85,296	16.8	62,478	73.2	7,777	9.1	15,041	17.6
North Carolina	415,803	50,307	12.1	20,685	41.1	6,304	12.5	23,318	46.4
State	122,298	28,134	23.0	3,288	11.7	5,598	19.9	19,248	68.4
Local, total	293,505	22,173	7.6	17,397	78.5	706	3.2	4,070	18.4
Counties	251,060	10,515	4.2	5,826	55.4	619	5.9	4,070	38.7
Municipalities	44,292	11,658	26.3	11,571	99.3	87	0.7	0	X
North Dakota	36,605	2,704	7.4	1,390	51.4	706	26.1	608	22.5
State	15,384	1,046	6.8	225	21.5	397	38.0	424	40.5
Local, total	21,221	1,658	7.8	1,165	70.3	309	18.6	184	11.1
Counties	3,302	879	26.6	438	49.8	259	29.5	182	20.7
Municipalities	3,560	779	21.9	727	93.3	50	6.4	2	0.3
Ohio	561,227	71,334	12.7	29,823	41.8	17,512	24.5	23,999	33.6
State	140,135	21,065	15.0	2,439	11.6	2,336	11.1	16,290	77.3
Local, total	421,092	50,269	11.9	27,384	54.5	15,176	30.2	7,709	15.3
Counties	92,884	24,283	26.1	6,127	25.2	11,192	46.1	6,964	28.7
Municipalities	89,225	25,986	29.1	21,257	81.8	3,984	15.3	745	2.9
Oklahoma	201,550	24,828	12.3	9,887	39.8	3,401	13.7	11,540	46.5
State	72,088	14,358	19.9	1,678	11.7	2,090	14.6	10,590	73.8
Local, total	129,462	10,470	8.1	8,209	78.4	1,311	12.5	950	9.1
Counties	15,718	3,634	23.1	1,962	54.0	804	22.1	868	23.9
Municipalities	30,519	6,836	22.4	6,247	91.4	507	7.4	82	1.2
Oregon	171,739	18,295	10.7	7,625	41.7	4,172	22.8	6,498	35.5
State	53,740	7,638	14.2	1,370	17.9	2,721	35.6	3,547	46.4
Local, total	117,999	10,657	9.0	6,255	58.7	1,451	13.6	2,951	27.7
Counties	18,403	6,090	33.1	1,980	32.5	1,169	19.2	2,941	48.3
Municipalities	18,375	4,567	24.9	4,275	93.6	282	6.2	10	0.2
Pennsylvania	515,927	72,192	14.0	30,990	42.9	16,117	22.3	25,085	34.7
State	150,371	22,746	15.1	6,473	28.5	2,445	10.7	13,828	60.8
Local, total	365,556	49,446	13.5	24,517	49.6	13,672	27.7	11,257	22.8
Counties	56,132	21,221	37.8	2,355	11.1	10,618	50.0	8,248	38.9
Municipalities	72,837	28,225	38.8	22,162	78.5	3,054	10.8	3,009	10.7
Rhode Island	49,279	5,656	11.5	2,817	49.8	1,190	21.0	1,649	29.2
State	20,177	2,999	14.9	254	8.5	1,096	36.5	1,649	55.0
Local, total	29,102	2,657	9.1	2,563	96.5	94	3.5	0	X
Municipalities	26,659	2,657	10.0	2,563	96.5	94	3.5	0	X
South Carolina	221,735	24,653	11.1	10,815	43.9	3,327	13.5	10,511	42.6
State	77,783	11,213	14.4	2,156	19.2	645	5.8	8,412	75.0
Local, total	143,952	13,440	9.3	8,659	64.4	2,682	20.0	2,099	15.6
Counties	31,306	8,588	27.4	4,103	47.8	2,413	28.1	2,072	24.1
Municipalities	16,674	4,852	29.1	4,556	93.9	269	5.5	27	0.6
South Dakota	39,837	3,520	8.8	1,656	47.0	716	20.3	1,148	32.6
State	13,270	1,531	11.5	266	17.4	504	32.9	761	49.7
Local, total	26,567	1,989	7.5	1,390	69.9	212	10.7	387	19.5
Counties	3,622	1,078	29.8	513	47.6	190	17.6	375	34.8
Municipalities	5,325	911	17.1	877	96.3	22	2.4	12	1.3
Tennessee	276,033	32,443	11.8	15,294	47.1	5,243	16.2	11,906	36.7
State	81,759	10,924	13.4	1,760	16.1	1,868	17.1	7,296	66.8
Local, total	194,274	21,519	11.1	13,534	62.9	3,375	15.7	4,610	21.4
Counties	108,272	10,273	9.5	3,955	38.5	2,267	22.1	4,051	39.4
Municipalities	77,748	11,246	14.5	9,579	85.2	1,108	9.9	559	5.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.20

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, March 1997--Continued

State and level of government ^a	Total full-time equivalent employment ^b	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Number ^c	Percent of total full-time equivalent employment ^c	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment
Texas	1,112,355	140,559	12.6%	56,182	40.0%	20,828	14.8%	63,549	45.2%
State	261,975	51,286	19.6	3,464	6.8	4,836	9.4	42,986	83.8
Local, total	850,380	89,273	10.5	52,718	59.1	15,992	17.9	20,563	23.0
Counties	103,481	46,863	45.3	14,362	30.6	12,234	26.1	20,267	43.2
Municipalities	160,574	42,410	26.4	38,356	90.4	3,758	8.9	296	0.7
Utah	109,028	10,408	9.5	4,795	46.1	2,263	21.7	3,350	32.2
State	45,144	4,769	10.6	700	14.7	1,469	30.8	2,600	54.5
Local, total	63,884	5,639	8.8	4,095	72.6	794	14.1	750	13.3
Counties	8,809	2,807	31.9	1,488	53.0	569	20.3	750	26.7
Municipalities	11,278	2,832	25.1	2,607	92.1	225	7.9	0	X
Vermont	30,266	2,705	8.9	1,233	45.6	591	21.8	881	32.6
State	12,425	1,894	15.2	469	24.8	544	28.7	881	46.5
Local, total	17,841	811	4.5	764	94.2	47	5.8	0	X
Counties	78	58	74.4	24	41.4	34	58.6	0	X
Municipalities	3,827	753	19.7	740	98.3	13	1.7	0	X
Virginia	358,733	43,479	12.1	17,397	40.0	6,387	14.7	19,695	45.3
State	105,514	18,584	17.6	2,428	13.1	3,002	16.2	13,154	70.8
Local, total	253,219	24,895	9.8	14,969	60.1	3,385	13.6	6,541	26.3
Counties	140,007	11,922	8.5	6,583	55.2	2,099	17.6	3,240	27.2
Municipalities	102,965	12,973	12.6	8,386	64.6	1,286	9.9	3,301	25.4
Washington	293,245	30,328	10.3	12,586	41.5	6,882	22.7	10,860	35.8
State	108,093	10,662	9.9	1,931	18.1	1,660	15.6	7,071	66.3
Local, total	185,152	19,666	10.6	10,655	54.2	5,222	26.6	3,789	19.3
Counties	33,848	11,477	33.9	3,586	31.2	4,240	36.9	3,651	31.8
Municipalities	35,152	8,189	23.3	7,069	86.3	982	12.0	138	1.7
West Virginia	92,275	6,823	7.4	3,505	51.4	1,874	27.5	1,444	21.2
State	32,349	3,087	9.5	940	30.5	1,141	37.0	1,006	32.6
Local, total	59,926	3,736	6.2	2,565	68.7	733	19.6	438	11.7
Counties	6,994	1,910	27.3	802	42.0	670	35.1	438	22.9
Municipalities	10,279	1,826	17.8	1,763	96.5	63	3.5	0	X
Wisconsin	266,342	29,635	11.1	14,436	48.7	5,206	17.6	9,993	33.7
State	64,709	9,946	15.4	853	8.6	1,905	19.2	7,188	72.3
Local, total	201,633	19,689	9.8	13,583	69.0	3,301	16.8	2,805	14.2
Counties	44,630	9,586	21.5	3,905	40.7	2,876	30.0	2,805	29.3
Municipalities	38,576	10,103	26.2	9,678	95.8	425	4.2	0	X
Wyoming	38,446	3,305	8.6	1,614	48.8	692	20.9	999	30.2
State	11,023	1,271	11.5	194	15.3	372	29.3	705	55.5
Local, total	27,423	2,034	7.4	1,420	69.8	320	15.7	294	14.5
Counties	4,895	1,130	23.1	583	51.6	259	22.9	288	25.5
Municipalities	3,308	904	27.3	837	92.6	61	6.7	6	0.7

Note: See Notes, tables 1.1 and 1.16. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

^aData for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

^bIncludes employment of States and all types of local governments including independent school districts and special districts, which are not displayed separately. The "local, total" categories, which include these districts, will not equal the sum of the "counties" and "municipalities" categories.

^cJustice system employment of independent school districts and special districts (primarily for special police forces) are not available.

^dLess than 0.05%.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **1997 Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts**, NCJ 185672, Table 5 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/sheets/cjee97.zip> [May 21, 2001]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.21

Rate (per 10,000 population) of State and local justice system full-time equivalent employmentBy type of activity and State, March 1997^a

State ^b	Total justice system	Police protection		Judicial and legal	Corrections
		Total	Sworn only		
Total	66.9	29.8	22.5	12.8	24.2
Alabama	53.1	27.4	21.5	10.1	15.6
Alaska	68.8	26.3	16.3	20.9	21.5
Arizona	76.1	32.3	23.8	17.3	26.5
Arkansas	53.8	26.2	19.7	7.9	19.7
California	63.6	28.8	20.0	12.3	22.6
Colorado	61.7	29.4	21.3	13.0	19.3
Connecticut	66.1	29.9	23.5	11.4	24.9
Delaware	76.1	28.8	20.4	19.9	27.5
District of Columbia	186.9	82.1	69.1	33.9	70.9
Florida	86.0	34.3	23.4	16.8	34.9
Georgia	70.8	29.2	22.4	10.4	31.3
Hawaii	69.0	28.7	22.0	22.1	18.1
Idaho	54.5	24.3	17.2	10.5	19.7
Illinois	68.8	36.2	27.1	13.3	19.3
Indiana	51.8	24.7	18.2	9.8	17.3
Iowa	44.8	22.8	17.1	10.5	11.5
Kansas	63.4	30.2	21.6	12.8	20.4
Kentucky	52.2	21.2	15.5	12.7	18.4
Louisiana	67.9	29.6	22.2	13.1	25.2
Maine	43.0	22.5	18.0	6.4	14.1
Maryland	70.6	32.0	25.4	12.6	26.0
Massachusetts	60.6	30.8	25.2	11.1	18.6
Michigan	58.9	24.8	19.8	12.1	22.1
Minnesota	49.2	21.8	16.4	11.6	15.8
Mississippi	60.0	29.6	21.3	10.4	20.0
Missouri	64.6	30.9	21.8	12.4	21.3
Montana	50.0	25.0	17.2	10.5	14.6
Nebraska	53.3	25.2	18.7	10.2	17.9
Nevada	74.9	30.9	21.0	17.7	26.2
New Hampshire	50.8	27.3	21.0	9.4	14.1
New Jersey	81.5	38.9	28.0	24.5	18.1
New Mexico	75.4	30.1	22.0	14.0	31.3
New York	93.1	44.4	38.4	15.6	33.1
North Carolina	67.7	27.8	22.4	8.5	31.4
North Dakota	42.2	21.7	17.1	11.0	9.5
Ohio	63.6	26.6	20.0	15.6	21.4
Oklahoma	74.9	29.8	21.8	10.3	34.8
Oregon	56.4	23.5	16.6	12.9	20.0
Pennsylvania	60.1	25.8	20.5	13.4	20.9
Rhode Island	57.3	28.5	22.5	12.1	16.7
South Carolina	65.1	28.5	21.6	8.8	27.7
South Dakota	48.2	22.6	16.9	9.8	15.7
Tennessee	60.3	28.4	21.8	9.8	22.1
Texas	72.6	29.0	21.4	10.8	32.8
Utah	50.4	23.2	15.6	11.0	16.2
Vermont	45.9	20.9	15.1	10.0	15.0
Virginia	64.6	25.8	20.1	9.5	29.2
Washington	54.1	22.5	15.5	12.3	19.4
West Virginia	37.6	19.3	15.3	10.3	8.0
Wisconsin	57.0	27.8	21.6	10.0	19.2
Wyoming	68.8	33.6	22.7	14.4	20.8

Note: See Notes, tables 1.1 and 1.16. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bLocal government portion of these data are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **1997 Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts**, NCJ 185672, Table 8 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/sheets/cjee97.zip> [May 21, 2001].

Table 1.22

State and local sworn police protection full-time equivalent employment and percent of total police employment

By level of government, United States, October 1980-95 and March 1997

One-month payroll period	Total State and local sworn police employees	Local ^a			
		State	Total	Counties	Municipalities
1980	461,810	50,672	411,138	94,533	316,605
1981	464,141	51,177	412,964	96,326	316,638
1982	470,909	49,865	421,044	97,829	323,215
1983	472,459	50,965	421,494	98,695	322,799
1984	475,124	51,155	423,969	99,045	324,924
1985	481,146	51,761	429,385	100,916	328,469
1986	491,276	52,754	438,522	104,643	333,879
1987	501,440	53,542	447,898	107,811	340,087
1988	509,619	54,978	454,641	111,306	343,335
1989	513,242	56,084	457,158	113,479	343,679
1990	525,075	56,729	468,346	116,836	351,510
1991	531,706	56,294	475,412	119,383	356,029
1992	538,510	55,104	483,406	123,851	359,555
1993	546,047	54,283	491,764	127,234	364,530
1994	560,509	56,981	507,783	138,817	373,221
1995	584,925	54,704	530,221	139,078	391,143
1997	602,718	56,023	546,695	142,330	404,365

Percent sworn of total police employees

1980	78.1%	67.3%	79.7%	77.4%	80.4%
1981	78.0	67.5	79.5	76.9	80.4
1982	77.8	65.0	79.7	77.3	80.5
1983	78.1	66.3	79.8	77.5	80.4
1984	77.7	65.4	79.5	76.9	80.2
1985	77.6	66.2	79.3	76.3	78.5
1986	76.3	66.1	77.7	75.2	78.7
1987	76.0	64.5	77.7	74.4	78.7
1988	76.0	64.1	77.8	75.0	78.3
1989	75.8	64.5	77.4	75.0	78.1
1990	75.6	64.4	77.3	74.8	78.2
1991	75.7	65.1	77.2	74.4	78.3
1992	75.3	64.1	76.9	73.2	78.3
1993	75.3	63.2	77.0	73.3	77.9
1994	74.9	62.1	76.8	74.1	78.2
1995	75.1	61.1	76.9	73.7	77.4
1997	75.5	60.7	77.4	73.7	

Note: See Notes, tables 1.1 and 1.16. The formula for computing full-time equivalent employment changed in 1986; see Appendix 1 for more information. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

^aData for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Trends in Justice Expenditure and Employment**, NCJ 178276, Table 9 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/data/eetrd09.wk1> [May 21, 2001].

Table 1.23

State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payrollBy type of employee and level of government, March 1997^a

(Payroll amounts in thousands)

State and level of government ^b	Total police protection full-time equivalent employment	Sworn			Nonsworn		
		Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	March payrolls	Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	March payrolls
States-local, total	798,805	602,718	75.5%	\$2,160,866	196,087	24.5%	\$485,370
State	92,246	56,023	60.7	202,512	36,223	39.3	104,155
Local, total	706,559	546,695	77.4	1,958,354	159,864	22.6	381,215
Counties	193,059	142,330	73.7	476,950	50,729	26.3	119,623
Municipalities	513,500	404,365	78.7	1,481,404	109,135	21.3	261,592
Alabama	11,852	9,281	78.3	24,173	2,571	21.7	4,896
State	1,247	789	63.3	2,883	458	36.7	1,171
Local, total	10,605	8,492	80.1	21,291	2,113	19.9	3,725
Counties	2,239	1,875	83.7	5,048	364	16.3	637
Municipalities	8,366	6,617	79.1	16,243	1,749	20.9	3,088
Alaska	1,604	992	61.8	5,124	612	38.2	2,239
State	427	261	61.1	1,487	166	38.9	499
Local, total	1,177	731	62.1	3,637	446	37.9	1,740
Boroughs	86	50	58.1	268	36	41.9	162
Municipalities	1,091	681	62.4	3,369	410	37.6	1,578
Arizona	14,702	10,849	73.8	36,605	3,853	26.2	10,484
State	1,708	956	56.0	3,466	752	44.0	2,088
Local, total	12,994	9,893	76.1	33,139	3,101	23.9	8,396
Counties	3,773	3,223	85.4	8,069	550	14.6	1,332
Municipalities	9,221	6,670	72.3	25,069	2,551	27.7	7,063
Arkansas	6,609	4,978	75.3	11,925	1,631	24.7	2,677
State	932	525	56.3	1,577	407	43.7	879
Local, total	5,677	4,453	78.4	10,347	1,224	21.6	1,798
Counties	1,501	1,136	75.7	2,316	365	24.3	504
Municipalities	4,176	3,317	79.4	8,031	859	20.6	1,294
California	92,644	64,470	69.6	317,010	28,174	30.4	91,849
State	12,337	6,919	56.1	27,821	5,418	43.9	20,669
Local, total	80,307	57,551	71.7	289,190	22,756	28.3	71,180
Counties	27,556	20,121	73.0	99,209	7,435	27.0	23,259
Municipalities	52,751	37,430	71.0	189,980	15,321	29.0	47,921
Colorado	11,423	8,290	72.6	29,417	3,133	27.4	7,694
State	1,126	748	66.4	2,339	378	33.6	986
Local, total	10,297	7,542	73.2	27,078	2,755	26.8	6,707
Counties	2,610	1,915	73.4	5,743	695	26.6	1,579
Municipalities	7,687	5,627	73.2	21,336	2,060	26.8	5,128
Connecticut	9,762	7,692	78.8	33,916	2,070	21.2	5,670
State	1,690	1,056	62.5	4,463	634	37.5	1,898
Local, total	8,072	6,636	82.2	29,453	1,436	17.8	3,772
Municipalities	8,072	6,636	82.2	29,453	1,436	17.8	3,772
Delaware	2,113	1,496	70.8	5,778	617	29.2	1,366
State	840	564	67.1	2,331	276	32.9	691
Local, total	1,273	932	73.2	3,447	341	26.8	675
Counties	451	299	66.3	1,251	152	33.7	293
Municipalities	822	633	77.0	2,195	189	23.0	382
District of Columbia	4,344	3,657	84.2	15,921	687	15.8	2,102
Local, total	4,344	3,657	84.2	15,921	687	15.8	2,102
Municipality	4,344	3,657	84.2	15,921	687	15.8	2,102
Florida	50,411	34,423	68.3	121,769	15,988	31.7	35,687
State	3,973	2,251	56.7	7,799	1,722	43.3	3,121
Local, total	46,438	32,172	69.3	113,970	14,266	30.7	32,566
Counties	22,628	14,852	65.6	51,520	7,776	34.4	17,570
Municipalities	23,810	17,320	72.7	62,450	6,490	27.3	14,996

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.23

State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payrollBy type of employee and level of government, March 1997^a--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands)

State and level of government ^b	Total police protection full-time equivalent employment	Sworn			Nonsworn		
		Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	March payrolls	Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	March payrolls
Georgia	21,840	16,799	76.9%	\$42,838	5,041	23.1%	\$10,245
State	2,210	1,123	50.8	3,441	1,087	49.2	2,692
Local, total	19,630	15,676	79.9	39,397	3,954	20.1	7,553
Counties	8,996	6,679	74.2	17,493	2,317	25.8	4,624
Municipalities	10,634	8,997	84.6	21,904	1,637	15.4	2,928
Hawaii	3,414	2,615	76.6	11,333	799	23.4	2,140
State	0	X	X	X	X	X	X
Local, total	3,414	2,615	76.6	11,333	799	23.4	2,140
Counties	1,085	809	74.6	3,567	276	25.4	665
Municipalities	2,329	1,806	77.5	7,765	523	22.5	1,476
Idaho	2,940	2,082	70.8	5,829	858	29.2	1,771
State	421	243	57.7	791	178	42.3	472
Local, total	2,519	1,839	73.0	5,037	680	27.0	1,299
Counties	1,169	763	65.3	1,730	406	34.7	698
Municipalities	1,350	1,076	79.7	3,308	274	20.3	601
Illinois	43,424	32,551	75.0	140,792	10,873	25.0	31,680
State	4,089	2,202	53.9	9,334	1,887	46.1	5,972
Local, total	39,335	30,349	77.2	131,458	8,986	22.8	25,707
Counties	4,960	3,695	74.5	11,622	1,265	25.5	3,080
Municipalities	34,375	26,654	77.5	119,836	7,721	22.5	22,627
Indiana	14,516	10,670	73.5	31,651	3,846	26.5	6,903
State	1,996	1,235	61.9	4,633	761	38.1	1,562
Local, total	12,520	9,435	75.4	27,018	3,085	24.6	5,341
Counties	3,448	2,485	72.1	6,313	963	27.9	1,664
Municipalities	9,072	6,950	76.6	20,705	2,122	23.4	3,677
Iowa	6,520	4,866	74.6	14,437	1,654	25.4	3,579
State	963	634	65.8	2,104	329	34.2	927
Local, total	5,557	4,232	76.2	12,333	1,325	23.8	2,652
Counties	1,822	1,200	65.9	3,416	622	34.1	1,243
Municipalities	3,735	3,032	81.2	8,917	703	18.8	1,409
Kansas	7,890	5,651	71.6	16,188	2,239	28.4	4,628
State	976	614	62.9	1,875	362	37.1	766
Local, total	6,914	5,037	72.9	14,313	1,877	27.1	3,862
Counties	2,346	1,525	65.0	4,005	821	35.0	1,547
Municipalities	4,568	3,512	76.9	10,308	1,056	23.1	2,315
Kentucky	8,275	6,054	73.2	15,626	2,221	26.8	4,340
State	1,820	980	53.8	3,044	840	46.2	1,912
Local, total	6,455	5,074	78.6	12,582	1,381	21.4	2,429
Counties	1,813	1,376	75.9	3,752	437	24.1	777
Municipalities	4,642	3,698	79.7	8,830	944	20.3	1,652
Louisiana	12,884	9,677	75.1	23,584	3,207	24.9	5,937
State	1,093	678	62.0	1,747	415	38.0	785
Local, total	11,791	8,999	76.3	21,837	2,792	23.7	5,151
Parishes	4,330	3,013	69.6	6,979	1,317	30.4	2,768
Municipalities	7,461	5,986	80.2	14,858	1,475	19.8	2,383
Maine	2,800	2,235	79.8	6,185	565	20.2	1,088
State	393	335	85.2	1,079	58	14.8	111
Local, total	2,407	1,900	78.9	5,106	507	21.1	977
Counties	458	375	81.9	846	83	18.1	163
Municipalities	1,949	1,525	78.2	4,260	424	21.8	813
Maryland	16,291	12,922	79.3	44,791	3,369	20.7	8,610
State	2,300	1,552	67.5	5,632	748	32.5	1,981
Local, total	13,991	11,370	81.3	39,159	2,621	18.7	6,628
Counties	8,168	6,811	83.4	24,699	1,357	16.6	3,369
Municipalities	5,823	4,559	78.3	14,460	1,264	21.7	3,259

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.23

State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payrollBy type of employee and level of government, March 1997^a--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands)

State and level of government ^b	Total police protection full-time equivalent employment	Sworn			Nonsworn		
		Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	March payrolls	Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	March payrolls
Massachusetts	18,854	15,440	81.9%	\$59,600	3,414	18.1%	\$7,526
State	2,040	1,598	78.3	6,042	442	21.7	1,245
Local, total	16,814	13,842	82.3	53,558	2,972	17.7	6,281
Counties	42	19	45.2	52	23	54.8	63
Municipalities	16,772	13,823	82.4	53,506	2,949	17.6	6,219
Michigan	24,236	19,354	79.9	69,339	4,882	20.1	11,227
State	2,993	2,009	67.1	8,034	984	32.9	2,319
Local, total	21,243	17,345	81.7	61,304	3,898	18.3	8,908
Counties	4,717	3,758	79.7	12,603	959	20.3	2,153
Municipalities	16,526	13,587	82.2	48,702	2,939	17.8	6,755
Minnesota	10,232	7,671	75.0	29,346	2,561	25.0	6,500
State	852	508	59.6	2,376	344	40.4	1,030
Local, total	9,380	7,163	76.4	26,970	2,217	23.6	5,469
Counties	2,857	2,039	71.4	7,224	818	28.6	1,970
Municipalities	6,523	5,124	78.6	19,746	1,399	21.4	3,499
Mississippi	8,073	5,824	72.1	12,271	2,249	27.9	3,522
State	979	590	60.3	1,623	389	39.7	721
Local, total	7,094	5,234	73.8	10,648	1,860	26.2	2,801
Counties	2,392	1,651	69.0	2,989	741	31.0	996
Municipalities	4,702	3,583	76.2	7,659	1,119	23.8	1,805
Missouri	16,684	11,806	70.8	33,266	4,878	29.2	10,073
State	2,304	1,208	52.4	3,810	1,096	47.6	2,440
Local, total	14,380	10,598	73.7	29,456	3,782	26.3	7,634
Counties	3,397	2,257	66.4	5,094	1,140	33.6	2,098
Municipalities	10,983	8,341	75.9	24,361	2,642	24.1	5,536
Montana	2,197	1,516	69.0	3,981	681	31.0	1,315
State	426	218	51.2	548	208	48.8	516
Local, total	1,771	1,298	73.3	3,432	473	26.7	800
Counties	894	598	66.9	1,570	296	33.1	469
Municipalities	877	700	79.8	1,862	177	20.2	330
Nebraska	4,167	3,102	74.4	9,306	1,065	25.6	2,169
State	655	469	71.6	1,268	186	28.4	430
Local, total	3,512	2,633	75.0	8,038	879	25.0	1,739
Counties	1,034	716	69.2	1,746	318	30.8	564
Municipalities	2,478	1,917	77.4	6,293	561	22.6	1,175
Nevada	5,182	3,518	67.9	14,625	1,664	32.1	4,865
State	633	375	59.2	1,318	258	40.8	551
Local, total	4,549	3,143	69.1	13,308	1,406	30.9	4,314
Counties	3,093	2,034	65.8	8,657	1,059	34.2	3,321
Municipalities	1,456	1,109	76.2	4,651	347	23.8	992
New Hampshire	3,201	2,468	77.1	8,173	733	22.9	1,594
State	413	296	71.7	1,081	117	28.3	277
Local, total	2,788	2,172	77.9	7,092	616	22.1	1,317
Counties	243	172	70.8	402	71	29.2	144
Municipalities	2,545	2,000	78.6	6,690	545	21.4	1,173
New Jersey	31,310	22,586	72.1	105,919	8,724	27.9	26,162
State	3,550	1,106	31.2	3,309	2,444	68.8	13,338
Local, total	27,760	21,480	77.4	102,609	6,280	22.6	12,824
Counties	2,414	1,888	78.2	8,395	526	21.8	1,501
Municipalities	25,346	19,592	77.3	94,214	5,754	22.7	11,323
New Mexico	5,184	3,791	73.1	10,484	1,393	26.9	2,595
State	567	418	73.7	1,111	149	26.3	238
Local, total	4,617	3,373	73.1	9,373	1,244	26.9	2,358
Counties	1,331	1,033	77.6	2,812	298	22.4	688
Municipalities	3,286	2,340	71.2	6,560	946	28.8	1,670

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.23

State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payrollBy type of employee and level of government, March 1997^a--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands)

State and level of government ^b	Total police protection full-time equivalent employment	Sworn			Nonsworn		
		Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	March payrolls	Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	March payrolls
New York	80,497	69,710	86.6%	\$279,768	10,787	13.4%	\$33,918
State	5,405	3,955	73.2	16,647	1,450	26.8	3,948
Local, total	75,092	65,755	87.6	263,121	9,337	12.4	29,971
Counties	12,614	10,511	83.3	49,357	2,103	16.7	7,457
Municipalities	62,478	55,244	88.4	213,764	7,234	11.6	22,514
North Carolina	20,685	16,624	80.4	44,377	4,061	19.6	8,751
State	3,288	2,248	68.4	8,142	1,040	31.6	2,592
Local, total	17,397	14,376	82.6	36,235	3,021	17.4	6,159
Counties	5,826	4,788	82.2	11,448	1,038	17.8	1,996
Municipalities	11,571	9,588	82.9	24,787	1,983	17.1	4,163
North Dakota	1,390	1,095	78.8	2,700	295	21.2	551
State	225	131	58.2	354	94	41.8	191
Local, total	1,165	964	82.7	2,345	201	17.3	360
Counties	438	371	84.7	822	67	15.3	108
Municipalities	727	593	81.6	1,524	134	18.4	252
Ohio	29,823	22,458	75.3	74,629	7,365	24.7	16,996
State	2,439	1,307	53.6	5,566	1,132	46.4	3,140
Local, total	27,384	21,151	77.2	69,063	6,233	22.8	13,856
Counties	6,127	4,143	67.6	11,451	1,984	32.4	4,386
Municipalities	21,257	17,008	80.0	57,612	4,249	20.0	9,470
Oklahoma	9,887	7,219	73.0	18,286	2,668	27.0	5,063
State	1,678	933	55.6	2,435	745	44.4	1,685
Local, total	8,209	6,286	76.6	15,850	1,923	23.4	3,378
Counties	1,962	1,374	70.0	2,219	588	30.0	1,013
Municipalities	6,247	4,912	78.6	13,631	1,335	21.4	2,365
Oregon	7,625	5,398	70.8	20,242	2,227	29.2	6,605
State	1,370	930	67.9	3,457	440	32.1	1,243
Local, total	6,255	4,468	71.4	16,785	1,787	28.6	5,362
Counties	1,980	1,259	63.6	4,416	721	36.4	2,176
Municipalities	4,275	3,209	75.1	12,369	1,066	24.9	3,185
Pennsylvania	30,990	24,672	79.6	85,222	6,318	20.4	13,516
State	6,473	5,184	80.1	18,465	1,289	19.9	3,286
Local, total	24,517	19,488	79.5	66,756	5,029	20.5	10,229
Counties	2,355	1,123	47.7	2,795	1,232	52.3	2,515
Municipalities	22,162	18,365	82.9	63,961	3,797	17.1	7,714
Rhode Island	2,817	2,225	79.0	8,155	592	21.0	1,298
State	254	185	72.8	971	69	27.2	210
Local, total	2,563	2,040	79.6	7,184	523	20.4	1,088
Municipalities	2,563	2,040	79.6	7,184	523	20.4	1,088
South Carolina	10,815	8,166	75.5	20,100	2,649	24.5	4,722
State	2,156	1,316	61.0	3,683	840	39.0	1,698
Local, total	8,659	6,850	79.1	16,418	1,809	20.9	3,024
Counties	4,103	3,108	75.7	7,271	995	24.3	1,641
Municipalities	4,556	3,742	82.1	9,147	814	17.9	1,383
South Dakota	1,656	1,233	74.5	3,096	423	25.5	743
State	266	178	66.9	485	88	33.1	171
Local, total	1,390	1,055	75.9	2,611	335	24.1	571
Counties	513	341	66.5	755	172	33.5	256
Municipalities	877	714	81.4	1,855	163	18.6	315
Tennessee	15,294	11,716	76.6	30,800	3,578	23.4	7,362
State	1,760	956	54.3	3,020	804	45.7	1,670
Local, total	13,534	10,760	79.5	27,780	2,774	20.5	5,692
Counties	3,955	3,212	81.2	7,199	743	18.8	1,170
Municipalities	9,579	7,548	78.8	20,581	2,031	21.2	4,522

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.23

State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payrollBy type of employee and level of government, March 1997^a--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands)

State and level of government ^b	Total police protection full-time equivalent employment	Sworn			Nonsworn		
		Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	March payrolls	Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	March payrolls
Texas	56,182	41,469	73.8%	\$122,503	14,713	26.2%	\$29,582
State	3,464	1,515	43.7	4,706	1,949	56.3	4,992
Local, total	52,718	39,954	75.8	117,797	12,764	24.2	24,590
Counties	14,362	11,106	77.3	27,987	3,256	22.7	6,404
Municipalities	38,356	28,848	75.2	89,810	9,508	24.8	18,186
Utah	4,795	3,218	67.1	9,797	1,577	32.9	3,469
State	700	382	54.6	1,194	318	45.4	862
Local, total	4,095	2,836	69.3	8,603	1,259	30.7	2,608
Counties	1,488	987	66.3	2,981	501	33.7	1,110
Municipalities	2,607	1,849	70.9	5,622	758	29.1	1,497
Vermont	1,233	889	72.1	2,857	344	27.9	803
State	469	308	65.7	1,200	161	34.3	421
Local, total	764	581	76.0	1,657	183	24.0	382
Counties	24	2	8.3	5	22	91.7	40
Municipalities	740	579	78.2	1,652	161	21.8	342
Virginia	17,397	13,518	77.7	42,580	3,879	22.3	8,286
State	2,428	1,761	72.5	5,807	667	27.5	1,513
Local, total	14,969	11,757	78.5	36,773	3,212	21.5	6,773
Counties	6,583	5,082	77.2	16,784	1,501	22.8	3,218
Municipalities	8,386	6,675	79.6	19,989	1,711	20.4	3,555
Washington	12,586	8,699	69.1	36,438	3,887	30.9	11,208
State	1,931	914	47.3	3,802	1,017	52.7	2,899
Local, total	10,655	7,785	73.1	32,635	2,870	26.9	8,309
Counties	3,586	2,482	69.2	9,960	1,104	30.8	3,359
Municipalities	7,069	5,303	75.0	22,676	1,766	25.0	4,950
West Virginia	3,505	2,777	79.2	6,633	728	20.8	1,077
State	940	616	65.5	1,924	324	34.5	539
Local, total	2,565	2,161	84.2	4,710	404	15.8	539
Counties	802	698	87.0	1,492	104	13.0	140
Municipalities	1,763	1,463	83.0	3,218	300	17.0	399
Wisconsin	14,436	11,215	77.7	38,604	3,221	22.3	7,259
State	853	628	73.6	1,981	225	26.4	600
Local, total	13,583	10,587	77.9	36,623	2,996	22.1	6,659
Counties	3,905	3,018	77.3	9,756	887	22.7	2,329
Municipalities	9,678	7,569	78.2	26,867	2,109	21.8	4,330
Wyoming	1,614	1,091	67.6	2,882	523	32.4	1,030
State	194	116	59.8	309	78	40.2	207
Local, total	1,420	975	68.7	2,573	445	31.3	823
Counties	583	358	61.4	861	225	38.6	403
Municipalities	837	617	73.7	1,711	220	26.3	419

Note: See Notes, tables 1.1 and 1.16. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

^aMarch payroll data may not sum to equal March police protection payrolls presented in table 1.17 because of rounding.^bData for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *1997 Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts*, NCJ 185672, Table 7 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/sheets/cjee97.zip> [May 21, 2001]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.24

Employees in State and local law enforcement agenciesBy type of agency, United States, 1999^a

Type of agency	Number of agencies	Number of employees					
		Full-time			Part-time		
		Total	Sworn	Civilian	Total	Sworn	Civilian
Total	16,661	932,780	677,933	254,847	84,171	37,062	47,109
Local police	13,524	556,631	436,182	120,449	63,575	27,824	35,751
Sheriff	3,088	290,707	185,859	104,848	19,670	9,238	10,432
State police	49	85,442	55,892	29,550	926	0	926

Note: These data are from a special Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) survey, which was conducted in 1999. The data were collected by the U.S. Census Bureau for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The LEMAS survey collects data from a nationally representative sample of the approximately 19,000 publicly funded State and local law enforcement agencies in the United States. A total of 895 State and local law enforcement agencies with 100 or more sworn officers were included in the survey. For agencies with fewer than 100 sworn officers, a nationally representative sample was drawn. A stratified random sample based on type of agency (local police, sheriff, or special police), size of populations served, and number of sworn officers was used. A total of 3,246 agencies responded to the survey yielding a 97.8% response rate. The final database includes responses from 2,052 local police departments, 967 sheriffs' offices, 178 special jurisdiction police departments, and the 49 primary State police agencies. Hawaii does not have a State police agency. These data, however, exclude State and local law enforcement agencies that serve special jurisdictional areas or have limited enforcement responsibilities. Data from agencies with fewer than 100 sworn personnel were derived from a sample and therefore are subject to sampling variation. The reference date for the survey was June 30, 1999.

A "local police" department was defined as a general purpose police department operated by a municipal, county, or tribal government. "Sheriffs" offices included were those operated by county or independent city governments. A "State police" department was defined as the general purpose State police agency operated by the State. "Sworn" employees are those with general arrest powers.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Local Police Departments 1999**, NCJ 186478 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 1.

Table 1.25

Local police departments and full-time personnelBy size of population served, United States, 1999^a

Population served	Agencies		Full-time sworn personnel		Full-time civilian personnel	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All sizes	13,524	100%	436,182	100%	120,449	100%
1,000,000 or more	16	0.1	99,425	22.8	28,460	23.6
500,000 to 999,999	24	0.2	34,513	7.9	9,698	8.1
250,000 to 499,999	46	0.3	38,077	8.7	12,640	10.5
100,000 to 249,999	156	1.2	46,534	10.7	14,897	12.4
50,000 to 99,999	381	2.8	47,970	11.0	14,042	11.7
25,000 to 49,999	718	5.3	46,233	10.6	12,430	10.3
10,000 to 24,999	1,820	13.5	56,133	12.9	14,010	11.6
2,500 to 9,999	4,078	30.2	47,526	10.9	11,578	9.6
Less than 2,500	6,285	46.5	19,771	4.5	2,694	2.2

Note: See Note, table 1.24.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Local Police Departments 1999**, NCJ 186478 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 3, Table 3.

Table 1.26

Sheriffs' offices and full-time personnelBy size of population served, United States, 1999^a

Population served	Agencies		Full-time sworn personnel		Full-time civilian personnel	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All sizes	3,088	100%	185,859	100%	104,848	100%
1,000,000 or more	29	0.9	37,564	20.2	21,783	20.8
500,000 to 999,999	63	2.0	24,022	12.9	18,290	17.4
250,000 to 499,999	107	3.4	25,016	13.5	15,393	14.7
100,000 to 249,999	293	9.5	37,286	20.1	17,866	17.0
50,000 to 99,999	389	12.6	23,191	12.5	10,843	10.3
25,000 to 49,999	606	19.6	19,304	10.4	9,922	9.5
10,000 to 24,999	892	28.9	14,885	8.0	7,771	7.4
Less than 10,000	709	23.0	4,590	2.5	2,980	2.8

Note: See Note, table 1.24.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Sheriffs' Offices 1999**, NCJ 186479 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 3, Table 3.

Table 1.27

Average number of employees in local police departmentsBy size of population served, United States, 1999^a

Population served	Average number of employees					
	Full-time			Part-time		
	Total	Sworn	Civilian	Total	Sworn	Civilian
All sizes	41	32	9	5	2	3
1,000,000 or more	7,973	6,199	1,774	142	(b)	142
500,000 to 999,999	1,839	1,436	403	106	3	103
250,000 to 499,999	1,099	825	274	38	1	36
100,000 to 249,999	394	298	96	24	1	23
50,000 to 99,999	163	126	37	16	2	14
25,000 to 49,999	82	64	17	9	1	8
10,000 to 24,999	39	31	8	5	2	3
2,500 to 9,999	14	12	3	4	3	2
Less than 2,500	4	3	(b)	2	2	(b)

Note: See Note, table 1.24.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bLess than 0.5.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Local Police Departments 1999**, NCJ 186478 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 3, Table 4.

Table 1.28

Average number of employees in sheriffs' officesBy size of population served, United States, 1999^a

Population served	Average number of employees					
	Full-time			Part-time		
	Total	Sworn	Civilian	Total	Sworn	Civilian
All sizes	94	60	34	6	3	3
1,000,000 or more	2,017	1,276	740	30	11	19
500,000 to 999,999	675	383	292	27	5	22
250,000 to 499,999	377	234	144	23	11	13
100,000 to 249,999	188	127	61	13	5	8
50,000 to 99,999	87	60	28	7	4	3
25,000 to 49,999	48	32	16	6	4	2
10,000 to 24,999	25	17	9	3	2	2
Less than 10,000	11	6	4	2	1	1

Note: See Note, table 1.24.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Sheriffs' Offices 1999**, NCJ 186479 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 3, Table 4.

Table 1.29

Full-time sworn officers assigned to respond to citizen calls for service in local police departments

By size of population served, United States, 1999

Population served	Full-time sworn personnel assigned to respond to citizen calls for service ^a	
	Number	Percent
All sizes	282,041	65%
1,000,000 or more	55,276	56
500,000 to 999,999	20,393	59
250,000 to 499,999	21,303	56
100,000 to 249,999	27,056	58
50,000 to 99,999	29,333	61
25,000 to 49,999	30,784	67
10,000 to 24,999	41,542	74
2,500 to 9,999	38,610	81
Less than 2,500	17,745	90

Note: See Note, table 1.24.

^aIncludes all uniformed officers whose regularly assigned duties included responding to citizen calls for service.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Local Police Departments 1999**, NCJ 186478 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 3, Table 5.

Table 1.30

Full-time sworn officers assigned to respond to citizen calls for service in sheriffs' offices

By size of population served, United States, 1999

Population served	Full-time sworn personnel assigned to respond to citizen calls for service ^a	
	Number	Percent
All sizes	66,495	36%
1,000,000 or more	8,064	21
500,000 to 999,999	7,122	30
250,000 to 499,999	7,646	31
100,000 to 249,999	12,523	34
50,000 to 99,999	9,836	42
25,000 to 49,999	9,695	50
10,000 to 24,999	8,266	56
Less than 10,000	3,344	73

Note: See Note, table 1.24.

^aIncludes all uniformed officers whose regularly assigned duties included responding to citizen calls for service.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Sheriffs' Offices 1999**, NCJ 186479 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 3, Table 5.

Table 1.31

Employees in State and local law enforcement agencies

By type of agency, United States, 1997

Type of agency	Number of agencies	Number of employees					
		Full-time			Part-time		
		Total	Sworn	Civilian	Total	Sworn	Civilian
Total	18,760	940,275	695,378	244,897	99,191	46,884	52,307
Local police	13,540	531,496	420,152	111,345	62,373	31,079	31,294
Sheriff	3,088	263,427	174,673	88,754	20,025	10,633	9,392
State police	49	82,261	54,206	28,055	895	70	825
Special police	1,332	61,022	44,509	16,513	15,234	4,502	10,732
Texas constable	751	2,068	1,838	230	664	600	64

Note: These data are from the fourth Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) survey, which was conducted in 1997. The data were collected by the U.S. Census Bureau for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The LEMAS survey collects data from a nationally representative sample that represents the approximately 19,000 publicly funded law enforcement agencies in the United States. A total of 968 State and local law enforcement agencies with 100 or more sworn officers were included in the survey. For agencies with fewer than 100 sworn officers, a nationally representative sample was drawn. A stratified random sample based on type of agency (local police, sheriff, or special police), size of populations served, and number of sworn officers was used. A total of 3,412 agencies responded to the survey yielding a 94.9% response rate. The final database includes responses from 2,012 local police departments, 915 sheriffs' departments, 356 special police departments, 80 Texas constable offices, and the 49 primary State police agencies. Hawaii does not have a State police agency. Data from agencies with fewer than 100 sworn personnel were derived from a sample and therefore are subject to sampling variation. The pay period that included June 15, 1997 was the reference date for all personnel data and June 30, 1997 was used for all other items.

A "local police" department was defined as a general purpose police department operated by a municipal or county government. "Sheriffs" departments included were those operated by county or independent city governments. A "State police" department was defined as the general purpose State police agency operated by the State. "Local and State police" categories include only general purpose agencies. "Special police" agencies are State and local agencies with limited jurisdictional area or limited enforcement responsibilities. Consolidated police-sheriff agencies are included in the local police category.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Local Police Departments 1997**, NCJ 173429 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 1.

Table 1.32

Local police departments and full-time sworn personnelBy size of population served, United States, 1997^a

Population served	Agencies		Full-time sworn personnel	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All sizes	13,540	100%	420,152	100%
1,000,000 or more	16	0.1	97,446	23.2
500,000 to 999,999	24	0.2	33,075	7.9
250,000 to 499,999	46	0.3	36,848	8.8
100,000 to 249,999	156	1.2	45,184	10.8
50,000 to 99,999	381	2.8	46,070	11.0
25,000 to 49,999	720	5.3	44,790	10.7
10,000 to 24,999	1,819	13.4	53,875	12.8
2,500 to 9,999	4,078	30.1	44,469	10.6
Less than 2,500	6,301	46.5	18,393	4.4

Note: See Note, table 1.31.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Local Police Departments 1997*, NCJ 173429 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 3, Table 3.

Table 1.33

Sheriffs' departments and full-time sworn personnelBy size of population served, United States, 1997^a

Population served	Agencies		Full-time sworn personnel	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All sizes	3,088	100%	174,673	100%
1,000,000 or more	31	1.0	37,574	21.5
500,000 to 999,999	60	1.9	24,287	13.9
250,000 to 499,999	110	3.6	24,348	13.9
100,000 to 249,999	291	9.4	32,991	18.9
50,000 to 99,999	379	12.3	20,274	11.6
25,000 to 49,999	641	20.7	18,245	10.4
10,000 to 24,999	859	27.8	12,553	7.2
Less than 10,000	719	23.3	4,401	2.5

Note: See Note, table 1.31.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sheriffs' Departments 1997*, NCJ 173428 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 3, Table 3.

Table 1.34

Average number of employees in local police departmentsBy size of population served, United States, 1997^a

Population served	Average number of employees					
	Full-time			Part-time		
	Total	Sworn	Civilian	Total	Sworn	Civilian
All sizes	39	31	8	5	2	2
1,000,000 or more	7,695	6,075	1,620	396	91	306
500,000 to 999,999	1,736	1,376	360	97	6	91
250,000 to 499,999	1,050	798	252	34	2	33
100,000 to 249,999	379	289	90	24	2	22
50,000 to 99,999	156	121	35	13	2	11
25,000 to 49,999	79	62	17	7	2	5
10,000 to 24,999	37	30	7	5	2	3
2,500 to 9,999	14	11	3	4	3	1
Less than 2,500	3	3	(b)	2	2	(b)

Note: See Note, table 1.31.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bLess than 0.5.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Local Police Departments 1997*, NCJ 173429 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 3, Table 4.

Table 1.35

Average number of employees in sheriffs' departmentsBy size of population served, United States, 1997^a

Population served	Average number of employees					
	Full-time			Part-time		
	Total	Sworn	Civilian	Total	Sworn	Civilian
All sizes	85	57	29	6	3	3
1,000,000 or more	1,916	1,226	690	27	11	16
500,000 to 999,999	619	407	212	26	8	18
250,000 to 499,999	339	222	117	25	12	13
100,000 to 249,999	166	113	53	15	8	7
50,000 to 99,999	79	54	25	7	4	3
25,000 to 49,999	42	28	14	5	3	2
10,000 to 24,999	22	15	7	4	2	1
Less than 10,000	9	6	3	2	1	1

Note: See Note, table 1.31.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sheriffs' Departments 1997*, NCJ 173428 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 3, Table 4.

Table 1.36

Sex of full-time sworn personnel in local police departmentsBy size of population served, United States, 1997^a

Population served	All sworn employees		
	Total	Male	Female
All sizes	100%	90.0%	10.0%
1,000,000 or more	100	84.1	15.9
500,000 to 999,999	100	86.0	14.0
250,000 to 499,999	100	85.9	14.1
100,000 to 249,999	100	90.1	9.9
50,000 to 99,999	100	92.3	7.7
25,000 to 49,999	100	93.4	6.6
10,000 to 24,999	100	94.7	5.3
2,500 to 9,999	100	94.9	5.1
Less than 2,500	100	96.9	3.1

Note: See Note, table 1.31.

^aPercents may not add to total because of rounding.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Local Police Departments 1997**, NCJ 173429 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 3, Table 5.

Table 1.37

Sex of full-time sworn personnel in sheriffs' departmentsBy size of population served, United States, 1997^a

Population served	All sworn employees		
	Total	Male	Female
All sizes	100%	84.4%	15.6%
1,000,000 or more	100	82.8	17.2
500,000 to 999,999	100	80.2	19.8
250,000 to 499,999	100	84.6	15.4
100,000 to 249,999	100	84.4	15.6
50,000 to 99,999	100	86.9	13.1
25,000 to 49,999	100	86.9	13.1
10,000 to 24,999	100	88.3	11.7
Less than 10,000	100	88.1	11.9

Note: See Note, table 1.31.

^aPercents may not add to total because of rounding.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Sheriffs' Departments 1997**, NCJ 173428 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 3, Table 5.

Table 1.38

Race and ethnicity of full-time personnel in local police departmentsBy size of population served, United States, 1997^a

Population served	Total	Percent of full-time sworn employees who are:											
		White			Black			Hispanic			Other ^b		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All sizes	100%	78.5%	72.2%	6.3%	11.7%	9.1%	2.5%	7.8%	6.8%	1.0%	2.1%	1.9%	0.2%
1,000,000 or more	100	64.7	57.1	7.6	17.8	12.5	5.4	15.6	12.9	2.7	1.9	1.6	0.2
500,000 to 999,999	100	63.1	56.2	7.0	23.4	17.7	5.7	7.0	6.1	0.8	6.6	6.1	0.5
250,000 to 499,999	100	69.6	60.6	9.0	19.1	15.2	3.9	9.3	8.3	1.0	1.9	1.7	0.2
100,000 to 249,999	100	78.9	71.7	7.2	11.6	9.7	1.9	7.2	6.6	0.6	2.3	2.2	0.1
50,000 to 99,999	100	85.4	79.3	6.1	7.5	6.5	1.0	5.4	4.9	0.5	1.6	1.5	0.1
25,000 to 49,999	100	88.5	83.1	5.4	6.0	5.2	0.8	4.6	4.3	0.3	0.8	0.8	(c)
10,000 to 24,999	100	91.9	87.3	4.6	4.3	3.9	0.4	2.7	2.6	0.1	1.1	1.0	0.2
2,500 to 9,999	100	89.1	84.8	4.3	4.8	4.3	0.4	4.1	3.9	0.2	2.0	1.8	0.2
Less than 2,500	100	89.3	86.8	2.5	5.3	5.0	0.2	3.2	3.1	0.1	2.3	2.0	0.2

Note: See Note, table 1.31.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Local Police Departments 1997**, NCJ 173429 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 3, Table 5.^aPercents may not add to total because of rounding.^bIncludes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, and Alaska Natives.^cLess than 0.05%.

Table 1.39

Race and ethnicity of full-time personnel in sheriffs' departmentsBy size of population served, United States, 1997^a

Population served	Total	Percent of full-time sworn employees who are:											
		White			Black			Hispanic			Other ^b		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All sizes	100%	81.0%	70.2%	10.8%	11.8%	8.0%	3.7%	5.9%	5.0%	0.9%	1.3%	1.1%	0.2%
1,000,000 or more	100	67.1	57.9	9.3	16.9	11.4	5.5	13.5	11.4	2.1	2.5	2.2	0.3
500,000 to 999,999	100	74.8	62.8	12.0	17.2	10.6	6.6	6.2	5.1	1.0	1.9	1.6	0.2
250,000 to 499,999	100	83.7	71.8	11.9	9.8	7.3	2.5	5.6	4.7	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.2
100,000 to 249,999	100	84.2	73.0	11.2	11.5	7.9	3.6	3.5	2.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.1
50,000 to 99,999	100	92.0	80.4	11.6	5.8	4.5	1.3	1.8	1.7	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1
25,000 to 49,999	100	88.0	78.0	10.1	8.6	6.0	2.6	2.3	2.0	0.3	1.1	1.0	0.1
10,000 to 24,999	100	88.6	79.4	9.1	8.3	6.1	2.2	2.6	2.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.1
Less than 10,000	100	93.2	82.1	11.2	2.2	2.0	0.2	3.7	3.3	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.2

Note: See Note, table 1.31.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Sheriffs' Departments 1997**, NCJ 173428 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 3, Table 5.^aPercents may not add to total because of rounding.^bIncludes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, and Alaska Natives.

Table 1.40

Minimum educational requirements for new officer recruits in local police departmentsBy size of population served, United States, 1997^a

Population served	Total with requirements	Percent of agencies requiring a minimum of:			
		High school diploma	Some college ^b	2-year college degree	4-year college degree
All sizes	97%	83%	5%	8%	1%
1,000,000 or more	100	63	31	6	0
500,000 to 999,999	100	63	25	12	0
250,000 to 499,999	100	74	15	6	4
100,000 to 249,999	100	72	17	10	1
50,000 to 99,999	100	71	14	13	3
25,000 to 49,999	100	76	9	11	3
10,000 to 24,999	99	79	6	11	2
2,500 to 9,999	98	85	4	8	1
Less than 2,500	95	84	4	6	1

Note: See Note, table 1.31.

^aPercents may not add to total because of rounding.^bNondegree requirements.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Local Police Departments 1997*, NCJ 173429 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 5, Table 7.

Table 1.41

Minimum educational requirements for new officer recruits in sheriffs' departmentsBy size of population served, United States, 1997^a

Population served	Total with requirements	Percent of agencies requiring a minimum of:			
		High school diploma	Some college ^b	2-year college degree	4-year college degree
All sizes	97%	86%	3%	7%	1%
1,000,000 or more	96	89	3	4	0
500,000 to 999,999	100	85	7	4	4
250,000 to 499,999	99	83	6	9	1
100,000 to 249,999	97	86	4	6	2
50,000 to 99,999	99	78	7	13	1
25,000 to 49,999	96	83	2	10	1
10,000 to 24,999	98	88	4	6	1
Less than 10,000	94	90	1	3	0

Note: See Note, table 1.31.

^aPercents may not add to total because of rounding.^bNondegree requirements.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sheriffs' Departments 1997*, NCJ 173428 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 5, Table 7.

Table 1.42

Training requirements for new officer recruits in local police departments

By size of population served, United States, 1997

Population served	Average number of hours required ^a		
	Total	Classroom hours	Field training hours
All sizes	599	395	204
1,000,000 or more	1,252	878	374
500,000 to 999,999	1,357	822	535
250,000 to 499,999	1,356	782	574
100,000 to 249,999	1,145	649	496
50,000 to 99,999	938	537	501
25,000 to 49,999	919	518	401
10,000 to 24,999	780	470	310
2,500 to 9,999	602	399	203
Less than 2,500	422	321	101

Note: See Note, table 1.31.

^aComputations of average number of training hours required excludes departments not requiring training.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Local Police Departments 1997*, NCJ 173429 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 5, Table 8.

Table 1.43

Training requirements for new officer recruits in sheriffs' departments

By size of population served, United States, 1997

Population served	Average number of hours required ^a		
	Total	Classroom hours	Field training hours
All sizes	538	365	173
1,000,000 or more	804	508	296
500,000 to 999,999	1,003	557	446
250,000 to 499,999	710	396	314
100,000 to 249,999	715	416	300
50,000 to 99,999	600	378	222
25,000 to 49,999	521	368	153
10,000 to 24,999	450	335	115
Less than 10,000	441	332	109

Note: See Note, table 1.31.

^aComputations of average number of training hours required excludes departments not requiring training.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sheriffs' Departments 1997*, NCJ 173428 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 5, Table 8.

Table 1.44

Drug testing of employees in local police departments

By size of population served, United States, 1997

Population served	Percent of agencies with drug testing of sworn or civilian employees							
	Any drug testing program		Mandatory (all are tested)		Random selection process		Suspected use	
	Sworn	Civilian	Sworn	Civilian	Sworn	Civilian	Sworn	Civilian
All sizes	61%	41%	22%	14%	16%	9%	31%	23%
1,000,000 or more	87	75	6	0	62	31	62	62
500,000 to 999,999	83	67	8	4	54	12	67	54
250,000 to 499,999	87	74	17	24	41	22	63	52
100,000 to 249,999	85	77	18	18	33	18	60	53
50,000 to 99,999	83	74	21	20	20	10	56	50
25,000 to 49,999	80	66	19	20	18	11	57	46
10,000 to 24,999	73	59	24	19	16	12	44	38
2,500 to 9,999	68	52	26	19	20	14	32	26
Less than 2,500	49	22	20	7	12	5	21	11

Note: See Note, table 1.31. Some agencies reported more than one type of testing program. In this table, sworn category refers to regular/field patrol officers only.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Local Police Departments 1997**, NCJ 173429 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 11.

Table 1.45

Drug testing of employees in sheriffs' departments

By size of population served, United States, 1997

Population served	Percent of agencies with drug testing of sworn or civilian employees							
	Any drug testing program		Mandatory (all are tested)		Random selection process		Suspected use	
	Sworn	Civilian	Sworn	Civilian	Sworn	Civilian	Sworn	Civilian
All sizes	61%	54%	23%	18%	20%	16%	25%	25%
1,000,000 or more	86	79	32	25	25	14	46	46
500,000 to 999,999	77	68	16	24	22	9	61	48
250,000 to 499,999	87	64	35	27	16	4	39	30
100,000 to 249,999	83	73	31	24	24	15	40	42
50,000 to 99,999	71	64	29	27	21	16	27	23
25,000 to 49,999	65	55	26	18	23	18	26	26
10,000 to 24,999	56	48	21	15	21	18	20	21
Less than 10,000	45	42	16	11	16	16	19	21

Note: See Note, table 1.31. Some agencies reported more than one type of testing program. In this table, sworn category refers to regular/field patrol officers only.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Sheriffs' Departments 1997**, NCJ 173428 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 11.

Table 1.46

Average operating expenditures of local police departments

By size of population served, United States, fiscal year 1997

Population served	Average operating expenditures				
	Total (in thousands)	Per agency	Per sworn officer	Per employee	Per resident
All sizes	\$29,228,843	\$2,159,000	\$67,100	\$51,900	\$150
1,000,000 or more	6,761,752	422,610,000	68,900	53,400	222
500,000 to 999,999	2,536,334	105,681,000	76,500	59,100	155
250,000 to 499,999	2,914,663	63,362,000	79,000	59,200	168
100,000 to 249,999	3,528,978	22,622,000	77,900	57,800	151
50,000 to 99,999	3,557,997	9,339,000	76,600	57,600	137
25,000 to 49,999	3,232,377	4,489,000	71,200	54,700	130
10,000 to 24,999	3,396,078	1,867,000	60,600	47,400	120
2,500 to 9,999	2,496,645	612,000	49,900	39,600	118
Less than 2,500	804,018	128,000	33,200	29,600	109

Note: See Note, table 1.31. Data are for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1997, or the most recent fiscal year completed prior to that date. Figures do not include capital expenditures such as equipment purchases or construction costs. Computations of per officer and per employee averages include both full-time and part-time employees, with a weight of 0.5 assigned to part-time employees. Total and per agency figures are rounded to the nearest \$1,000; per officer and per employee figures to the nearest \$100.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Local Police Departments 1997**, NCJ 173429 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 6.

Table 1.47

Average operating expenditures of sheriffs' departments

By size of population served, United States, fiscal year 1997

Population served	Average operating expenditures				
	Total (in thousands)	Per agency	Per sworn officer	Per employee	Per resident
All sizes	\$13,133,141	\$4,253,000	\$73,000	\$48,000	\$49
1,000,000 or more	3,522,793	113,638,000	93,300	59,600	47
500,000 to 999,999	2,208,152	36,803,000	90,000	58,500	52
250,000 to 499,999	1,955,313	17,776,000	78,200	50,700	49
100,000 to 249,999	2,358,132	8,104,000	69,000	46,600	52
50,000 to 99,999	1,227,626	3,239,000	58,400	39,400	46
25,000 to 49,999	998,220	1,557,000	51,800	34,800	44
10,000 to 24,999	617,107	718,000	45,800	30,300	43
Less than 10,000	245,799	342,000	51,500	33,700	60

Note: See Notes, tables 1.31 and 1.46.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Sheriffs' Departments 1997**, NCJ 173428 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 6, Table 9.

Table 1.48

Average base starting salary for selected positions in local police departments

By size of population served, United States, 1997

Population served	Average base starting salary			
	Entry level officer	Officer after 1 year	Sergeant	Chief of police
All sizes	\$23,300	\$25,600	\$32,300	\$38,700
1,000,000 or more	30,600	34,000	47,500	100,700
500,000 to 999,999	29,300	32,000	42,900	87,600
250,000 to 499,999	30,600	33,000	45,500	80,900
100,000 to 249,999	30,500	33,200	43,900	74,700
50,000 to 99,999	30,500	33,300	44,700	70,600
25,000 to 49,999	29,200	32,500	42,600	63,000
10,000 to 24,999	26,400	29,900	38,100	53,200
2,500 to 9,999	23,500	25,800	31,400	40,000
Less than 2,500	18,800	20,600	24,300	25,700

Note: See Note, table 1.31. Salary figures have been rounded to the nearest \$100. Computations of average salary exclude agencies with no full-time employees in that position.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Local Police Departments 1997*, NCJ 173429 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 7, Table 10.

Table 1.49

Average base starting salary for selected positions in sheriffs' departments

By size of population served, United States, 1997

Population served	Average base starting salary			
	Entry level deputy	Deputy after 1 year	Sergeant	Sheriff
All sizes	\$21,500	\$23,000	\$27,700	\$44,400
1,000,000 or more	30,200	32,700	43,700	98,900
500,000 to 999,999	27,200	29,900	38,900	78,100
250,000 to 499,999	25,800	28,200	37,700	73,100
100,000 to 249,999	24,000	25,600	31,800	60,600
50,000 to 99,999	22,600	24,300	28,700	51,000
25,000 to 49,999	21,400	22,900	27,300	44,400
10,000 to 24,999	20,100	21,700	25,200	38,600
Less than 10,000	19,400	20,700	23,900	31,300

Note: See Notes, tables 1.31 and 1.48.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sheriffs' Departments 1997*, NCJ 173428 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 6, Table 10.

Table 1.50

Semiautomatic sidearms authorized for use by sworn personnel in local police departments

By size of population served, United States, 1997

Population served	Percent of agencies authorizing semiautomatic sidearms					
	Any type	9mm	.40 caliber	.45 caliber	.380 caliber	10mm
All sizes	94%	66%	57%	38%	14%	14%
1,000,000 or more	100	87	38	25	19	6
500,000 to 999,999	96	83	46	29	17	8
250,000 to 499,999	100	85	61	45	26	13
100,000 to 249,999	97	70	48	46	20	16
50,000 to 99,999	99	75	52	42	20	20
25,000 to 49,999	99	62	60	37	15	11
10,000 to 24,999	97	60	56	32	16	13
2,500 to 9,999	96	63	58	35	12	13
Less than 2,500	91	69	56	40	14	15

Note: See Note, table 1.31.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Local Police Departments 1997*, NCJ 173429 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 20, Table 40.

Table 1.51

Semiautomatic sidearms authorized for use by sworn personnel in sheriffs' departments

By size of population served, United States, 1997

Population served	Percent of agencies authorizing semiautomatic sidearms					
	Any type	9mm	.40 caliber	.45 caliber	.380 caliber	10mm
All sizes	95%	66%	59%	49%	18%	18%
1,000,000 or more	89	68	46	50	25	14
500,000 to 999,999	92	61	58	35	18	11
250,000 to 499,999	99	74	48	36	30	19
100,000 to 249,999	96	63	59	42	16	19
50,000 to 99,999	98	64	71	51	16	20
25,000 to 49,999	98	70	66	57	21	23
10,000 to 24,999	94	69	57	54	19	17
Less than 10,000	93	58	52	40	12	15

Note: See Note, table 1.31.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sheriffs' Departments 1997*, NCJ 173428 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 21, Table 40.

Table 1.52

Nonlethal weapons authorized for use by sworn officers in local police departments

By size of population served, United States, 1997

Population served	Percent of agencies authorizing:											
	Chemical agents--personal use				Batons				Other weapons/actions			
	Any type listed in survey	Pepper spray	CS	Tear gas	Any type listed in survey	Collapsible	PR-24	Traditional	Flash/bang grenade	Electrical devices ^a	Choke/carotid hold ^b	Capture net
All sizes	90%	89%	4%	3%	88%	61%	47%	46%	11%	8%	7%	(c)
1,000,000 or more	81	81	0	0	100	69	44	56	75	44	44	12%
500,000 to 999,999	92	83	4	0	100	67	29	92	88	25	25	8
250,000 to 499,999	94	91	9	2	98	72	59	57	76	24	35	4
100,000 to 249,999	96	95	6	1	97	65	45	61	82	22	29	4
50,000 to 99,999	97	95	5	5	97	71	50	54	65	22	15	4
25,000 to 49,999	91	90	3	2	97	67	57	43	43	12	13	2
10,000 to 24,999	95	93	2	3	92	63	52	42	22	7	6	0
2,500 to 9,999	89	89	3	2	90	67	50	46	7	7	5	0
Less than 2,500	88	87	5	5	84	55	42	47	1	8	6	0

Note: See Note, table 1.31.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Local Police Departments 1997**, NCJ 173429 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 21, Table 42.^aIncludes hand-held direct contact devices (such as stun gun) and hand-held stand-off devices (such as taser).^bIncludes neck restraints.^cLess than 0.5%.

Table 1.53

Nonlethal weapons authorized for use by sworn officers in sheriffs' departments

By size of population served, United States, 1997

Population served	Percent of agencies authorizing:											
	Chemical agents--personal use				Batons				Other weapons/actions			
	Any type listed in survey	Pepper spray	CS	Tear gas	Any type listed in survey	Collapsible	Traditional	PR-24	Flash/bang grenade	Electrical devices ^a	Choke/carotid hold ^b	Capture net
All sizes	88%	87%	4%	3%	80%	59%	38%	36%	19%	13%	5%	1%
1,000,000 or more	93	93	4	4	96	68	64	46	68	18	36	4
500,000 to 999,999	94	93	13	5	100	75	42	56	66	24	13	4
250,000 to 499,999	92	92	3	9	93	75	40	58	56	28	8	5
100,000 to 249,999	90	89	3	3	89	70	39	47	40	19	11	(c)
50,000 to 99,999	96	95	4	(c)	85	68	35	35	33	7	4	0
25,000 to 49,999	92	90	5	3	78	58	38	33	23	9	2	1
10,000 to 24,999	88	87	4	4	80	57	36	37	8	13	4	0
Less than 10,000	79	76	3	3	72	50	37	27	2	12	5	0

Note: See Note, table 1.31.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Sheriffs' Departments 1997**, NCJ 173428 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 22.^aIncludes hand-held direct contact devices (such as stun gun) and hand-held stand-off devices (such as taser).^bIncludes neck restraints.^cLess than 0.5%.

Table 1.54

Full-time community policing officers in local police departments

By size of population served, United States, 1997 and 1999

Population served	Full-time community policing officers					
	1997			1999		
	Percent of agencies using	Number of officers	Average number of full-time sworn ^a	Percent of agencies using	Number of officers	Average number of full-time sworn ^a
All sizes	34%	15,978	3	64%	91,072	11
1,000,000 or more	75	1,111	93	100	27,724	1,728
500,000 to 999,999	75	726	40	88	4,536	216
250,000 to 499,999	76	1,729	49	91	5,018	119
150,000 to 249,999	82	1,183	22	93	4,221	68
50,000 to 149,999	75	3,171	9	93	11,613	27
25,000 to 49,999	64	2,170	5	88	7,976	13
10,000 to 24,999	54	2,354	2	77	10,902	8
2,500 to 9,999	33	2,000	1	64	11,200	4
Less than 2,500	21	1,535	1	54	7,880	2

Note: See Notes, tables 1.24 and 1.31. The term "community policing" refers to a law enforcement approach that seeks to address the causes of crime and reduce the fear of crime and social disorder through problem-solving strategies and police-community partnerships (Source, p.1). In 1997 agencies were asked for the number of full-time sworn personnel whose regular assigned duties included serving as a community policing officer. In 1999 this definition was revised to ask for the number of full-time sworn personnel serving as community policing officers, community resource officers, community relations officers, or others regularly engaged in community policing activities (Source, p. 11).

^aExcludes agencies that did not employ any full-time community policing officers.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Community Policing in Local Police Departments, 1997 and 1999*, Special Report NCJ 184794 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 2001), p. 2.

Table 1.55

Full-time community policing officers in sheriffs' offices

By size of population served, United States, 1999

Population served	Full-time community policing officers		
	Percent of agencies using	Number of officers	Average number of officers ^a
All sizes	60%	15,443	8
1,000,000 or more	74	3,004	137
500,000 to 999,999	72	990	22
250,000 to 499,999	69	1,915	26
100,000 to 249,999	65	2,371	12
50,000 to 99,999	57	1,558	7
25,000 to 49,999	62	1,912	5
10,000 to 24,999	60	2,306	4
Less than 10,000	55	1,388	4

Note: See Notes, tables 1.24 and 1.54.

^aExcludes agencies that did not employ any full-time sworn community policing officers.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sheriffs' Offices 1999*, NCJ 186479 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 10, Table 22.

Table 1.56

Full-time school resource officers in local police departments

By size of population served, United States, 1999

Population served	Full-time school resource officers		
	Percent of agencies using	Total number of officers	Average number of officers ^a
All sizes	30%	9,130	2
1,000,000 or more	56	592	66
500,000 to 999,999	58	308	22
250,000 to 499,999	78	541	15
100,000 to 249,999	81	895	7
50,000 to 99,999	73	996	4
25,000 to 49,999	67	1,093	2
10,000 to 24,999	50	1,455	2
2,500 to 9,999	30	1,920	2
Less than 2,500	15	1,330	1

Note: See Note, table 1.24.

^aExcludes agencies that did not employ any full-time sworn school resource officers.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Local Police Departments 1999**, NCJ 186478 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 10, Table 23.

Table 1.57

Full-time school resource officers in sheriffs' offices

By size of population served, United States, 1999

Population served	Full-time school resource officers		
	Percent of agencies using	Total number of officers	Average number of officers ^a
All sizes	38%	3,447	3
1,000,000 or more	67	184	9
500,000 to 999,999	51	254	8
250,000 to 499,999	52	403	7
100,000 to 249,999	53	676	4
50,000 to 99,999	43	524	3
25,000 to 49,999	38	471	2
10,000 to 24,999	38	642	2
Less than 10,000	23	292	2

Note: See Note, table 1.24.

^aExcludes agencies that did not employ any full-time sworn school resource officers.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Sheriffs' Offices 1999**, NCJ 186479 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 10, Table 23.

Table 1.58

Local law enforcement agencies with 1,000 or more full-time sworn officers including 500 or more officers assigned to respond to calls for service

By State, agency, and number of full-time sworn officers, 1997 and 1999

State	Agency	Full-time sworn officers			
		1997		1999	
		Total	Responding to calls for service ^a	Total	Responding to calls for service ^a
New York	New York City Police	38,328	27,422	39,099	21,142
Illinois	Chicago Police	13,271	11,555	13,307	10,551
California	Los Angeles Police	9,423	6,043	9,573	5,000
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia Police	6,782	5,872	7,013	4,148
Texas	Houston Police	5,355	4,661	5,433	2,993
District of Columbia	Washington Metropolitan Police	3,618	3,245	3,443	1,870
Michigan	Detroit Police	4,070	3,017	4,016	2,100
Texas	Dallas Police	2,817	2,457	2,858	1,041
Maryland	Baltimore Police	3,082	2,390	3,005	2,017
Massachusetts	Boston Police	2,190	1,600	2,226	1,543
Wisconsin	Milwaukee Police	2,151	1,521	2,079	1,314
California	Los Angeles County Sheriff	8,021	1,516	8,107	1,358
Florida	Miami-Dade Police ^b	2,920	1,502	2,949	1,520
Ohio	Columbus Police	1,726	1,368	1,776	895
Louisiana	New Orleans Police	1,576	1,302	1,630	1,134
New York	Nassau County Police	2,935	1,300	3,103	1,300
Arizona	Phoenix Police	2,428	1,223	2,532	1,048
New York	Suffolk County Police	2,711	1,195	2,648	1,148
California	San Francisco Police	2,006	1,162	2,186	1,038
California	San Diego Police	1,964	1,058	2,028	926
Hawaii	Honolulu Police	1,691	1,048	2,100	1,283
Ohio	Cleveland Police	1,798	1,041	1,837	966
Texas	San Antonio Police	1,867	1,022	1,986	900
California	San Jose Police	1,336	953	1,343	1,053
Missouri	St. Louis Police	1,608	940	1,604	1,000
New Jersey	Newark Police	1,407	922	1,415	900
Florida	Broward County Sheriff	1,906	905	2,419	1,175
Tennessee	Memphis Police	1,498	862	1,815	1,321
Maryland	Baltimore County Police	1,608	849	1,639	902
Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh Police	1,122	814	1,061	700
Missouri	Kansas City Police	1,172	792	1,215	512
North Carolina	Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police	1,286	746	1,363	580
Nevada	Las Vegas Metropolitan Police	1,709	729	1,998	984
Colorado	Denver Police	1,412	718	1,440	614
Florida	Jacksonville Sheriff	1,438	698	1,502	906
Washington	Seattle Police	1,232	695	1,252	758
Florida	Hillsborough County Sheriff	1,743	662	1,889	694
California	Riverside County Sheriff	1,179	657	(c)	(c)
Maryland	Prince George's County Police	1,264	639	1,405	815
Georgia	Atlanta Police	1,612	608	1,500	1,075
Florida	Palm Beach County Sheriff	1,615	599	(c)	(c)
Texas	Fort Worth Police	1,200	584	1,153	713
California	San Bernardino County Sheriff	1,246	583	(c)	(c)
California	Sacramento County Sheriff	1,173	550	(c)	(c)
Tennessee	Nashville Metropolitan Police	1,279	532	(c)	(c)
Texas	Harris County Sheriff	2,474	530	2,648	653
Florida	Miami Police	1,007	514	1,117	684
Virginia	Fairfax County Police	1,049	509	1,048	584
California	San Diego County Sheriff	(c)	(c)	1,999	655
Ohio	Cincinnati Police	(c)	(c)	1,004	650
Indiana	Indianapolis Police	(c)	(c)	1,037	600
Florida	Orange County Sheriff	(c)	(c)	1,162	576
Illinois	Cook County Sheriff	(c)	(c)	5,768	523
Texas	El Paso Police	(c)	(c)	1,062	520
Maryland	Montgomery County Police	(c)	(c)	1,038	503

Note: See Notes, tables 1.24 and 1.31.

^aDefined as any uniformed officer whose regularly assigned duties included responding to calls for service.

^bListed as Metro-Dade in earlier editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^cData were either unavailable or the agency had less than 500 officers assigned to respond to calls for service.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics, 1997: Data for Individual State and Local Agencies with 100 or More Officers*, NCJ 171681, p. xii; 1999, NCJ 184481, p. x (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.59

Full-time personnel, sworn officers, percent of authorized positions filled, officers per 100,000 residents, and percent change in full-time personnel in State law enforcement agencies

By agency, 1999

Agency	Full-time personnel			Percent of authorized positions filled		State population ^a	Officers per 100,000 residents ^b	Percent change in number of full-time personnel, 1997 to 1999		
	Total	Sworn officers	Percent	Sworn	Civilian			Total	Sworn	Civilian
Alabama Department of Public Safety	1,100	600	55%	100%	100%	4,287,178	14	-18%	-16%	-20%
Alaska State Troopers	701	332	47	86	93	604,966	55	3	3	3
Arizona Department of Public Safety	1,632	1,025	63	94	93	4,434,340	23	-3	6	-15
Arkansas State Police	862	561	65	90	85	2,506,293	22	17	11	31
California Highway Patrol	9,671	6,597	68	98	92	31,857,646	21	1	1	2
Colorado State Patrol	860	700	81	NA	NA	3,816,179	18	7	23	-32
Connecticut State Police	1,609	1,046	65	100	100	3,267,293	32	10	11	10
Delaware State Police	772	587	76	97	84	723,475	81	1	5	-8
Florida Highway Patrol	2,263	1,766	78	100	100	14,418,917	12	9	8	16
Georgia State Patrol	1,800	778	43	94	100	7,334,274	11	-6	-6	-6
Idaho State Police	511	273	53	98	99	1,187,597	23	93	40	240
Illinois State Police	3,535	1,931	55	100	100	11,845,316	16	-3	-2	-5
Indiana State Police	1,939	1,277	66	96	87	5,828,090	22	3	5	1
Iowa State Patrol	573	432	75	100	100	2,848,033	15	3	0	16
Kansas Highway Patrol	722	474	66	97	83	2,579,149	18	-3	-10	15
Kentucky State Police	1,697	984	58	98	97	3,882,071	25	6	7	4
Louisiana State Police	1,614	1,058	66	104	91	4,340,818	24	17	16	19
Maine State Police	522	351	67	100	100	1,238,566	28	10	4	24
Maryland State Police	2,294	1,574	69	97	100	5,060,296	31	4	4	5
Massachusetts State Police	2,466	2,191	89	100	100	6,085,395	36	-5	-3	-14
Michigan State Police	3,092	2,065	67	93	86	9,730,925	21	5	1	15
Minnesota State Patrol	778	539	69	96	100	4,648,596	12	8	8	9
Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol	829	541	65	100	100	2,710,750	20	59	4	(c)
Missouri State Highway Patrol	2,030	964	47	97	97	5,363,669	18	-1	-9	7
Montana Highway Patrol	259	206	80	100	100	876,684	23	-7	-3	-20
Nebraska State Patrol	619	447	72	90	94	1,648,696	27	-1	-4	9
Nevada Highway Patrol	606	405	67	100	100	1,600,810	25	11	8	17
New Hampshire State Police	395	302	76	100	100	1,160,213	26	1	4	-11
New Jersey State Police	3,789	2,699	71	95	90	8,001,850	34	8	6	13
New Mexico State Police	1,005	589	59	98	81	1,711,256	34	70	35	165
New York State Police	4,980	4,139	83	99	9	18,134,226	23	6	4	20
North Carolina State Highway Patrol	1,756	1,303	74	92	100	7,309,055	18	2	0	8
North Dakota Highway Patrol	188	127	68	96	90	642,633	20	-4	-3	-5
Ohio State Highway Patrol	2,548	1,430	56	100	100	11,162,797	13	7	6	9
Oklahoma Highway Patrol	1,355	799	59	79	88	3,295,315	24	5	7	2
Oregon State Police	1,224	844	69	90	99	3,196,313	26	-9	-1	-22
Pennsylvania State Police	5,323	3,987	75	96	89	12,040,084	33	0	-3	10
Rhode Island State Police	248	205	83	100	96	988,283	21	10	11	5
South Carolina Highway Patrol	1,164	909	78	100	100	3,716,645	24	5	2	16
South Dakota Highway Patrol	239	158	66	100	100	737,561	21	2	3	1
Tennessee Department of Safety	1,787	888	50	100	100	5,307,381	17	3	-3	10
Texas Department of Public Safety	6,850	3,107	45	97	97	19,091,207	16	4	-13	-2
Utah Highway Patrol	434	396	91	98	84	2,017,573	20	3	2	19
Vermont State Police	371	296	80	97	100	586,461	50	-8	13	-47
Virginia State Police	2,438	1,812	74	98	93	6,666,167	27	8	9	6
Washington State Patrol	2,090	932	45	97	100	5,519,525	17	4	0	7
West Virginia State Police	995	648	65	100	100	1,820,407	36	8	7	9
Wisconsin State Patrol	621	466	75	94	95	5,146,199	9	-6	-6	-5
Wyoming Highway Patrol	286	152	53	96	94	480,011	32	-1	-3	0

Note: See Note, table 1.31. Personnel data are for the pay period that included June 30, 1999.

^aPopulation data are based on U.S. Census Bureau estimates for Apr. 1, 1996.^bFigures for number of officers per 100,000 residents are based on all full-time sworn personnel only.^cPercent change could not be calculated because the agency had no civilian employees in 1997.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics, 1999: Data for Individual State and Local Agencies with 100 or More Officers*, NCJ 184481 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 229.

Table 1.60

Mean number of full-time paid personnel of police departments in cities of 10,000 persons and over

By population group, geographic division, and metro status, United States, 2000

	Number of cities reporting	Mean number of full-time police personnel ^a
Total, all cities	1,183	139
<u>Population group</u>		
Over 1,000,000	5	6,219
500,000 to 1,000,000	5	2,089
250,000 to 499,999	12	1,266
100,000 to 249,999	74	398
50,000 to 99,999	142	168
25,000 to 49,999	287	90
10,000 to 24,999	658	43
<u>Geographic division</u>		
New England	94	68
Mid-Atlantic	133	129
East North Central	250	96
West North Central	113	73
South Atlantic	160	167
East South Central	42	112
West South Central	151	168
Mountain	64	193
Pacific Coast	176	224
<u>Metro status</u>		
Central	236	437
Suburban	677	68
Independent	270	55

Note: These data were collected in a mail survey conducted by the International City/County Management Association in January 2000. Of the 2,886 municipalities surveyed, 1,327 returned the questionnaires for a response rate of 46%. The term "cities" refers to cities, villages, towns, townships, and boroughs. For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, [see Appendix 2](#).

^aIncludes uniformed and civilian/nonuniformed personnel.

Source: Evelina R. Moulder, "Police and Fire Personnel, Salaries, and Expenditures for 2000," in *The Municipal Year Book 2001* (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 2001), p. 137, Table 3/2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.61

Mean and per capita police department personnel expenditures in cities of 10,000 persons and over

By population group, geographic division, and metro status, United States, 2000

	Number of cities reporting	Expenditures for police department personnel ^a	
		Mean expenditure	Per capita expenditure
Total, all cities	1,127	\$8,106,023	\$141.64
<u>Population group</u>			
Over 1,000,000	5	441,073,537	237.67
500,000 to 1,000,000	4	128,663,910	178.43
250,000 to 499,999	12	65,088,141	162.88
100,000 to 249,999	68	22,549,527	153.73
50,000 to 99,999	141	9,610,987	143.34
25,000 to 49,999	272	4,989,743	140.94
10,000 to 24,999	625	2,221,887	138.83
<u>Geographic division</u>			
New England	90	3,844,905	125.59
Mid-Atlantic	127	9,157,079	164.13
East North Central	235	5,180,878	143.44
West North Central	107	3,693,518	107.13
South Atlantic	154	7,584,126	158.77
East South Central	43	4,980,461	143.36
West South Central	145	8,202,566	118.01
Mountain	58	11,283,512	140.73
Pacific Coast	168	16,594,365	157.24
<u>Metro status</u>			
Central	232	25,063,466	144.68
Suburban	635	4,248,467	150.32
Independent	260	2,396,103	117.71

Note: [See Note, table 1.60](#). For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, [see Appendix 2](#).

^aPersonnel expenditures include salaries and wages for all department personnel (civilian and uniformed), as well as contributions for Social Security; employee retirement programs; and health, disability, and life insurance programs.

Source: Evelina R. Moulder, "Police and Fire Personnel, Salaries, and Expenditures for 2000," in *The Municipal Year Book 2001* (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 2001), p. 143, Table 3/13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.62

Number and rate (per 1,000 inhabitants) of full-time law enforcement employees^a

By geographic division and population group, on Oct. 31, 1999

(1999 estimated population)

Geographic region and division	Total (10,253 cities; population 170,645,000)	Population group					
		Group I (66 cities, 250,000 and over; population 48,322,000)	Group II (149 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 22,013,000)	Group III (362 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 24,744,000)	Group IV (713 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 24,601,000)	Group V (1,743 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 27,405,000)	Group VI (7,220 cities, under 10,000; population 23,560,000)
Total cities: 10,253 cities; population 170,645,000:							
Number of employees	549,320	210,353	56,772	58,914	58,463	67,436	97,382
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.2	4.4	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.5	4.1
Northeast: 2,356 cities; population 40,690,000:							
Number of employees	155,437	77,608	8,320	14,410	17,419	19,697	17,983
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.8	7.5	3.6	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.8
New England: 741 cities; population 11,856,000:							
Number of employees	32,364	2,871	4,435	5,999	6,638	6,965	5,456
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.7	5.1	3.8	2.6	2.3	2.3	3.0
Middle Atlantic: 1,615 cities; population 28,834,000:							
Number of employees	123,073	74,737	3,885	8,411	10,781	12,732	12,527
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	4.3	7.6	3.4	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.8
Midwest: 2,835 cities; population 41,680,000:							
Number of employees	116,362	37,275	9,646	13,479	15,764	18,766	21,432
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.8	4.3	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.3	3.1
East North Central: 1,935 cities; population 30,140,000:							
Number of employees	87,301	29,564	6,681	10,236	12,261	13,956	14,603
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.9	4.5	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.3	3.2
West North Central: 900 cities; population 11,540,000:							
Number of employees	29,061	7,711	2,965	3,243	3,503	4,810	6,829
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	3.7	2.3	1.8	1.9	2.2	3.0
South: 3,732 cities; population 47,912,000:							
Number of employees	174,694	50,126	23,377	17,526	16,041	22,030	45,594
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.6	3.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	5.9
South Atlantic: 1,674 cities; population 19,149,000:							
Number of employees	79,911	19,045	11,645	9,881	7,804	9,983	21,553
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	4.2	4.5	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.5	6.9
East South Central: 875 cities; population 8,424,000:							
Number of employees	34,246	7,831	4,191	2,028	3,381	5,292	11,523
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	4.1	4.8	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.1	5.9
West South Central: 1,183 cities; population 20,339,000:							
Number of employees	60,537	23,250	7,541	5,617	4,856	6,755	12,518
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.0	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	4.7
West: 1,330 cities; population 40,363,000:							
Number of employees	102,827	45,344	15,429	13,499	9,239	6,943	12,373
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	2.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3	4.7
Mountain: 571 cities; population 11,817,000:							
Number of employees	32,702	13,465	4,611	3,427	2,711	2,938	5,550
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.8	3.0	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.6	4.4
Pacific: 759 cities; population 28,546,000:							
Number of employees	70,125	31,879	10,818	10,072	6,528	4,005	6,823
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	2.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	5.1
Suburban areas: ^b 6,241 agencies; population 102,099,000:							
Number of employees	370,464	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.6	X	X	X	X	X	X
County: 3,060 agencies; population 82,597,000:							
Number of employees	349,798	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	4.2	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: These data are collected annually by the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Program. "Full-time law enforcement employees" includes both law enforcement officers and civilian employees. Law enforcement officers include all "full-time, sworn personnel with full arrest powers." This excludes persons performing guard or protection duties (e.g., school crossing guards) who are not paid from police funds. "Civilian employees" includes persons such as clerks, radio dispatchers, meter attendants, stenographers, and mechanics. Persons not paid from police funds are excluded. Employees on leave with pay also are excluded. (U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1984), pp. 71, 72.) These data are for employees who were on the payroll on Oct. 31, 1999. For a list of States in geographic divisions, see Appendix 3.

^aIncludes civilians.

^bIncludes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties also are included in other groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1999* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 2000), p. 292.

Table 1.63

Number and rate (per 1,000 inhabitants) of full-time law enforcement officers

By geographic division and population group, on Oct. 31, 1999

(1999 estimated population)

Geographic region and division	Total (10,253 cities; population 170,645,000)	Population group					
		Group I (66 cities, 250,000 and over; population 48,322,000)	Group II (149 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 22,013,000)	Group III (362 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 24,744,000)	Group IV (713 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 24,601,000)	Group V (1,743 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 27,405,000)	Group VI (7,220 cities, under 10,000; population 23,560,000)
Total cities: 10,253 cities; population 170,645,000:							
Number of officers	420,533	155,439	43,128	45,746	45,923	54,080	76,217
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	3.2	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.0	3.2
Northeast: 2,356 cities; population 40,690,000:							
Number of officers	119,911	54,438	7,005	12,164	14,579	16,657	15,068
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.9	5.3	3.0	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.4
New England: 741 cities; population 11,856,000:							
Number of officers	26,658	2,252	3,662	5,162	5,578	5,755	4,249
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.2	4.0	3.1	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.3
Middle Atlantic: 1,615 cities; population 28,834,000:							
Number of officers	93,253	52,186	3,343	7,002	9,001	10,902	10,819
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	3.2	5.3	2.9	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.4
Midwest: 2,835 cities; population 41,680,000:							
Number of officers	93,920	30,777	7,722	10,667	12,343	14,957	17,454
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.3	3.5	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.6
East North Central: 1,935 cities; population 30,140,000:							
Number of officers	71,295	25,126	5,424	8,099	9,635	11,134	11,877
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	3.8	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.6
West North Central: 900 cities; population 11,540,000:							
Number of officers	22,625	5,651	2,298	2,568	2,708	3,823	5,577
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.0	2.7	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.5
South: 3,732 cities; population 47,912,000:							
Number of officers	132,178	36,908	17,614	13,490	12,299	17,304	34,536
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.8	2.7	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.4	4.4
South Atlantic: 1,674 cities; population 19,149,000:							
Number of officers	61,241	14,399	8,840	7,537	5,943	7,883	16,639
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	3.2	3.4	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.8	5.3
East South Central: 875 cities; population 8,424,000:							
Number of officers	24,752	4,660	3,030	1,591	2,685	4,130	8,656
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.9	2.8	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.5	4.4
West South Central: 1,183 cities; population 20,339,000:							
Number of officers	46,185	17,849	5,771	4,362	3,671	5,291	9,241
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.1	3.4
West: 1,330 cities; population 40,363,000:							
Number of officers	74,524	33,316	10,760	9,425	6,702	5,162	9,159
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.8	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7	3.5
Mountain: 571 cities; population 11,817,000:							
Number of officers	23,456	9,509	3,284	2,439	1,990	2,169	4,065
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.7	2.0	3.2
Pacific: 759 cities; population 28,546,000:							
Number of officers	51,068	23,807	7,476	6,986	4,712	2,993	5,094
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.8	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	3.8
Suburban areas: ^a 6,241 agencies; population 102,099,000:							
Number of officers	253,822	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	X	X	X	X	X	X
County: 3,060 agencies; population 82,597,000:							
Number of officers	217,018	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.6	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: See Note, table 1.62. For a list of States in geographic divisions, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1999* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 2000), p. 293.^aIncludes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties also are included in other groups.

Table 1.64

Full-time law enforcement employees

By sex and population group, on Oct. 31, 1999

(1999 estimated population)

Population group	Total police employees			Police officers (sworn)			Civilian employees		
	Total	Percent male	Percent female	Total	Percent male	Percent female	Total	Percent male	Percent female
Total agencies: 13,313 agencies; population 253,242,000	899,118	73.9%	26.1%	637,551	89.3%	10.7%	261,567	36.3%	63.7%
<u>Total cities:</u> 10,253 cities; population 170,645,000	549,320	75.2	24.8	420,533	89.3	10.7	128,787	29.4	70.6
<u>Group I</u> 66 cities, 250,000 and over; population 48,322,000	210,353	70.3	29.7	155,439	84.4	15.6	54,914	30.6	69.4
9 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 21,834,000	117,917	68.5	31.5	86,449	83.8	16.2	31,468	26.4	73.6
20 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 13,323,000	50,714	73.5	26.5	37,719	84.7	15.3	12,995	41.0	59.0
37 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 13,165,000	41,722	71.7	28.3	31,271	85.6	14.4	10,451	30.0	70.0
<u>Group II</u> 149 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 22,013,000	56,772	74.0	26.0	43,128	89.5	10.5	13,644	25.3	74.7
<u>Group III</u> 362 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 24,744,000	58,914	77.0	23.0	45,746	91.7	8.3	13,168	26.2	73.8
<u>Group IV</u> 713 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 24,601,000	58,463	78.7	21.3	45,923	92.8	7.2	12,540	27.2	72.8
<u>Group V</u> 1,743 cities 10,000 to 24,999; population 27,405,000	67,436	80.4	19.6	54,080	93.8	6.2	13,356	25.9	74.1
<u>Group VI</u> 7,220 cities, under 10,000; population 23,560,000	97,382	79.8	20.2	76,217	92.4	7.6	21,165	34.5	65.5
<u>Suburban counties</u> 826 agencies; population 52,285,000	224,358	71.1	28.9	138,937	87.8	12.2	85,421	43.9	56.1
<u>Rural counties</u> 2,234 agencies; population 30,312,000	125,440	73.0	27.0	78,081	92.1	7.9	47,359	41.6	58.4
<u>Suburban areas</u> ^a 6,241 agencies; population 102,099,000	370,464	74.5	25.5	253,822	90.0	10.0	116,642	40.7	59.3

Note: See Note, table 1.62.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1999* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 2000), p. 296.^aIncludes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties also are included in other groups.

Table 1.65

Total sworn officers and female sworn officers in selected law enforcement agencies with 100 or more sworn officers

By type of position held and agency, 2000

Agency	Total sworn officers	Total female sworn officers	Percent of positions held by females				Line operations ^c
			Sworn officers	Top command ^a	Supervisory ^b		
Chicago Police Department (IL)	15,913	3,250	20.4%	10.5%	17.0%		20.8%
California Highway Patrol (CA)	6,564	571	8.7	6.1	8.7		8.8
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (CA)	6,450	884	13.7	8.9	12.8		13.9
Detroit Police Department (MI)	4,153	1,049	25.3	16.2	26.4		25.2
Pennsylvania State Police (PA)	4,134	166	4.0	3.1	6.9		3.8
New York State Police (NY)	4,105	320	7.8	5.0	7.4		7.9
Texas Department of Public Safety (TX)	3,121	163	5.2	2.6	3.7		5.6
Miami-Dade Police Department (FL)	3,008	650	21.6	16.1	18.5		22.7
Phoenix Police Department (AZ)	2,635	347	13.2	12.1	12.1		13.4
Massachusetts State Police (MA)	2,228	218	9.8	3.5	5.5		11.5
Michigan State Police (MI)	2,102	259	12.3	12.5	11.8		12.6
Illinois State Police (IL)	2,047	191	9.3	13.0	9.3		9.2
Memphis Police Department (TN)	1,882	310	16.5	5.7	16.2		17.7
San Antonio Police Department (TX)	1,878	123	6.5	8.7	6.9		6.5
Cleveland Police Department (OH)	1,821	308	16.9	9.5	16.6		17.2
Virginia State Police (VA)	1,821	74	4.1	0.0	2.6		4.4
Florida Highway Patrol (FL)	1,748	170	9.7	2.8	5.9		11.1
Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department (NV)	1,695	143	8.4	8.3	7.1		8.7
Maryland State Police (MD)	1,611	159	9.9	4.5	9.3		10.4
New Orleans Police Department (LA)	1,576	213	13.5	2.8	13.8		13.7
Denver Police Department (CO)	1,465	164	11.2	13.9	11.6		11.0
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police (NC)	1,438	199	13.8	18.6	16.7		13.4
Ohio State Highway Patrol (OH)	1,408	130	9.2	3.4	6.2		10.5
Prince George's County Police Department (MD)	1,406	205	14.6	10.3	9.5		15.6
Newark Police Department (NJ)	1,383	240	17.4	3.4	4.1		20.2
Orange County Sheriff's Department (CA)	1,376	146	10.6	0.0	6.8		11.4
North Carolina State Highway Patrol (NC)	1,336	24	1.8	0.0	1.9		1.8
Seattle Police Department (WA)	1,285	192	14.9	22.7	11.3		15.4
Indiana State Police (IN)	1,285	70	5.4	6.1	4.7		5.7
Nashville/Davidson County Police (TN)	1,256	110	8.8	16.7	11.0		8.0
Orange County Sheriff's Office (FL)	1,227	165	13.4	6.5	17.6		13.1
Fort Worth Police Department (TX)	1,201	202	16.8	17.6	9.1		18.1
South Carolina Department of Public Safety (SC)	1,192	52	4.4	3.2	3.2		4.6
Austin Police Department (TX)	1,147	135	11.8	5.6	10.2		12.1
Fairfax County Police Department (VA)	1,131	131	11.6	6.9	9.8		12.0
Missouri State Highway Patrol (MO)	1,083	41	3.8	3.1	1.5		4.8
Indianapolis Police Department (IN)	1,050	203	19.3	6.5	10.8		22.2
Arizona Department of Public Safety (AZ)	1,047	80	7.6	0.0	9.5		7.4
Louisiana State Patrol (LA)	1,037	26	2.5	3.1	0.8		2.7
Montgomery County Police Department (MD)	1,035	194	18.7	9.5	10.6		20.2
Washington State Patrol (WA)	989	66	6.7	8.7	7.1		6.5
Sacramento County Sheriff's Office (CA)	946	157	16.6	14.8	10.4		18.0
Kentucky State Police (KY)	937	32	3.4	2.3	3.4		3.5
Jersey City Police Department (NJ)	898	46	5.1	0.0	2.0		5.9
Tennessee Department of Public Safety (TN)	889	45	5.1	0.0	1.9		6.1
Tampa Police Department (FL)	840	129	15.4	18.2	15.8		15.2
Tulsa Police Department (OK)	812	115	14.2	8.6	3.9		15.6
Oregon State Police (OR)	798	72	9.0	0.0	2.8		10.7
Virginia Beach Police Department (VA)	736	74	10.1	6.7	5.0		11.0
Louisville Police Department (KY)	730	122	16.7	11.1	13.2		17.5
Colorado State Patrol (CO)	696	32	4.6	2.6	1.6		5.0
St. Louis County Police Department (MO)	691	64	9.3	0.0	5.8		10.1
Connecticut Department of Public Safety (CT)	689	43	6.2	100.0	3.4		7.3
Toledo Police Department (OH)	687	144	21.0	12.5	12.5		23.2
West Virginia State Police (WV)	682	17	2.5	0.0	2.2		2.8
Orlando Police Department (FL)	667	166	24.9	20.0	20.4		25.8
Richmond Police Department (VA)	659	87	13.2	18.8	14.3		12.8
Anne Arundel County Police Department (MD)	656	69	10.5	0.0	4.8		11.8
Alabama Department of Public Safety (AL)	636	18	2.8	9.1	2.3		2.7
Contra Costa County Sheriff's Office (CA)	619	75	12.1	9.1	8.3		13.1
Yonkers Police Department (NY)	603	63	10.4	5.0	4.0		12.0
Baton Rouge Police Department (LA)	602	79	13.1	0.0	25.1		8.9
King County Sheriff's Office (WA)	597	109	18.3	31.0	14.0		18.3
Arkansas State Police (AR)	559	31	5.5	0.0	2.7		6.7
Minnesota State Patrol (MN)	553	47	8.5	12.0	9.2		8.1
Wisconsin State Patrol (WI)	508	71	14.0	16.7	16.9		13.5
Aurora Police Department (CO)	507	54	10.7	0.0	2.5		12.5
Ventura County Sheriff's Department (CA)	501	51	10.2	8.8	5.7		11.1
Shreveport Police Department (LA)	490	75	15.3	0.0	12.6		17.2
New Mexico State Police (NM)	483	14	2.9	4.2	2.1		3.0
Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office (CA)	478	63	13.2	9.1	6.0		14.5
Kansas Highway Patrol (KS)	457	15	3.3	0.0	3.0		3.6
Durham Police Department (NC)	452	63	13.9	20.0	5.9		15.1
Iowa State Patrol (IA)	451	15	3.3	7.7	1.4		3.5
Jefferson County Police Department (KY)	446	49	11.0	12.5	11.8		10.7
New Haven Police Department (CT)	435	81	18.6	0.0	14.3		19.6
Nevada Highway Patrol (NV)	429	24	5.6	0.0	3.0		6.2

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.65

Total sworn officers and female sworn officers in selected law enforcement agencies with 100 or more sworn officers

By type of position held and agency, 2000--Continued

Agency	Total sworn officers	Total female sworn officers	Percent of positions held by females				Line operations ^c
			Sworn officers	Top command ^a	Supervisory ^b		
Bexar County Sheriff's Office (TX)	428	38	8.9%	7.7%	4.0%		9.6%
Fresno County Sheriff's Department (CA)	426	41	9.6	0.0	5.2		10.6
St. Louis Police Department (MO)	418	43	10.3	9.7	7.0		18.3
Atlantic City Police Department (NJ)	414	39	9.4	4.3	3.4		10.8
Salt Lake City Police Department (UT)	413	39	9.4	18.2	6.1		9.8
Camden Police Department (NJ)	408	56	13.7	0.0	5.6		15.8
Corpus Christi Police Department (TX)	407	27	6.6	0.0	7.2		6.5
Utah Highway Patrol (UT)	406	14	3.4	0.0	2.5		3.8
Volusia County Sheriff's Office (FL)	401	32	8.0	0.0	5.1		8.8
Kent County Sheriff's Department (MI)	392	58	14.8	0.0	8.2		16.0
Dane County Sheriff's Office (WI)	383	69	18.0	16.7	15.8		18.3
Lincoln Police Department (NE)	381	61	16.0	11.1	14.3		16.6
Fort Wayne Police Department (IN)	378	38	10.1	18.8	2.9		11.2
Miami Beach Police Department (FL)	376	39	10.4	6.3	10.8		10.5
Manatee County Sheriff's Office (FL)	373	46	12.3	7.7	6.1		13.9
Brevard County Sheriff's Office (FL)	369	35	9.5	8.3	3.1		11.0
Stockton Police Department (CA)	369	34	9.2	0.0	4.6		10.5
Nebraska State Patrol (NE)	356	16	4.5	0.0	8.6		3.4
Pasco County Sheriff's Office (FL)	356	32	9.0	10.0	14.8		7.7
Ramsey County Sheriff's Department (MN)	355	50	14.1	0.0	12.8		14.5
Kansas City Police Department (KS)	355	32	9.0	8.3	3.6		10.1
Maine Department of Public Safety (ME)	344	14	4.1	0.0	6.5		3.6
Huntsville Police Department (AL)	344	18	5.2	0.0	5.1		5.4
Anchorage Police Department (AK)	337	42	12.5	0.0	10.4		13.0
Chesapeake Police Department (VA)	334	46	13.8	0.0	8.9		15.2
Alaska Department of Public Safety (AK)	331	24	7.3	0.0	6.8		7.9
Hollywood Police Department (FL)	324	35	10.8	8.3	2.0		12.6
Howard County Police Department (MD)	323	52	16.1	0.0	11.9		17.6
Scottsdale Police Department (AZ)	321	39	12.1	12.5	5.8		13.4
Reno Police Department (NV)	320	23	7.2	0.0	3.7		8.1
Albany Police Department (NY)	318	25	7.9	12.5	2.2		8.7
Tempe Police Department (AZ)	314	43	13.7	20.0	8.9		14.6
New Hampshire State Police (NH)	313	26	8.3	0.0	6.8		9.1
Cobb County Sheriff's Office (GA)	304	70	23.0	25.0	19.1		24.1
Seminole County Sheriff's Office (FL)	304	45	14.8	9.1	11.5		15.9
Bakersfield Police Department (CA)	301	15	5.0	0.0	4.5		5.2
Vermont State Police (VT)	292	21	7.2	0.0	5.1		8.4
Garland Police Department (TX)	281	13	4.6	0.0	0.0		5.4
Wilmington Police Department (DE)	281	27	9.6	18.2	11.3		8.8
New Bedford Police Department (MA)	279	28	10.0	0.0	4.8		12.3
Glendale Police Department (AZ)	277	36	13.0	0.0	11.4		13.6
San Bernardino Police Department (CA)	275	26	9.5	0.0	4.2		10.8
Lubbock Police Department (TX)	273	15	5.5	0.0	1.8		6.8
Will County Sheriff's Office (IL)	270	22	8.1	0.0	4.5		9.7
Fayetteville Police Department (NC)	269	37	13.8	0.0	8.2		16.2
Idaho State Police (ID)	268	14	5.2	0.0	4.5		5.9
Springfield Police Department (IL)	268	15	5.6	11.1	2.2		6.1
Cambridge Police Department (MA)	265	33	12.5	22.2	4.4		13.7
Clearwater Police Department (FL)	264	32	12.1	0.0	12.2		12.8
East Orange Police Department (NJ)	264	25	9.5	0.0	0.0		12.1
Osceola Sheriff's Office (FL)	262	33	12.6	16.7	7.5		13.8
South Bend Police Department (IN)	258	22	8.5	5.6	4.3		9.8
Daytona Beach Police Department (FL)	258	41	15.9	0.0	16.3		16.1
Fall River Police Department (MA)	250	10	4.0	12.5	0.0		4.5
Gainesville Police Department (FL)	247	37	15.0	20.0	17.4		14.3
Hampton Police Department (VA)	246	35	14.2	0.0	8.1		15.6
Wake County Sheriff's Office (NC)	242	29	12.0	6.7	15.4		11.9
Torrance Police Department (CA)	241	9	3.7	16.7	0.0		4.3
Montana Highway Patrol (MT)	235	21	8.9	0.0	11.1		9.0
Huntington Beach Police Department (CA)	234	10	4.3	0.0	2.5		4.8
Bayonne Police Department (NJ)	230	13	5.7	6.3	6.4		5.4
Snohomish County Sheriff's Office (WA)	225	16	7.1	0.0	6.5		7.5
Ontario Police Department (CA)	222	10	4.5	25.0	2.7		4.4
Sunnyvale Police Department (CA)	222	11	5.0	0.0	0.0		6.4
Sonoma County Sheriff's Office (CA)	221	15	6.8	0.0	2.6		7.9
Martin County Sheriff's Office (FL)	221	21	9.5	0.0	4.3		11.6
Quincy Police Department (MA)	219	11	5.0	0.0	2.2		6.0
Rhode Island State Police (RI)	219	19	8.7	0.0	4.8		10.8
Tuscaloosa Police Department (AL)	218	20	9.2	11.8	5.4		9.8
Brownsville Police Department (TX)	213	10	4.7	0.0	4.2		4.9
Clackamas County Sheriff's Office (OR)	212	22	10.4	0.0	10.0		10.8
Fort Bend Sheriff's Office (TX)	212	84	39.6	25.0	46.4		38.9
Monroe County Sheriff's Office (FL)	210	29	13.8	10.0	9.5		15.2
Harford County Sheriff's Office (MD)	208	12	5.8	0.0	2.9		6.8
Jefferson County Sheriff's Office (KY)	208	34	16.3	11.1	38.1		14.0
Fremont Police Department (CA)	205	19	9.3	0.0	10.8		9.2

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.65

Total sworn officers and female sworn officers in selected law enforcement agencies with 100 or more sworn officers

By type of position held and agency, 2000--Continued

Agency	Total sworn officers	Total female sworn officers	Percent of positions held by females			
			Sworn officers	Top command ^a	Supervisory ^b	Line operations ^c
Okaloosa County Sheriff's Office (FL)	205	16	7.8%	0.0%	4.3%	8.6%
Waco Police Department (TX)	205	18	8.8	7.7	9.4	8.8
Albany Police Department (GA)	204	39	19.1	14.3	13.8	22.0
Sarasota Police Department (FL)	200	27	13.5	0.0	14.3	13.9
Travis County Sheriff's Office (TX)	199	18	9.0	20.0	3.7	9.6
Cedar Rapids Police Department (IA)	197	20	10.2	0.0	3.8	11.9
Hudson County Sheriff's Office (NJ)	197	32	16.2	20.0	5.3	17.3
Green Bay Police Department (WI)	194	14	7.2	0.0	8.3	7.5
Chula Vista Police Department (CA)	194	22	11.3	0.0	15.4	11.0
Berkeley Police Department (CA)	194	28	14.4	0.0	16.7	14.3
Pueblo Police Department (CO)	194	19	9.8	9.1	3.7	10.9
Franklin County Sheriff's Office (OH)	193	13	6.7	0.0	3.4	7.5
Canton Police Department (OH)	190	12	6.3	0.0	2.4	7.9
Jackson Police Department (TN)	189	27	14.3	0.0	14.5	14.7
Reading Police Department (PA)	188	10	5.3	0.0	5.4	5.5
Richmond Police Department (CA)	186	14	7.5	0.0	5.7	8.1
Plantation Police Department (FL)	185	22	11.9	0.0	0.0	14.4
Hernando County Sheriff's Office (FL)	184	15	8.2	0.0	7.7	8.7
Wichita Falls Police Department (TX)	184	16	8.7	0.0	9.7	8.8
Leon County Sheriff's Office (FL)	182	23	12.6	7.1	2.9	15.8
Charleston Police Department (WV)	181	14	7.7	16.7	10.3	6.6
Gastonia Police Department (NC)	180	10	5.6	8.3	4.3	5.5
High Point Police Department (NC)	179	19	10.6	14.3	8.0	10.7
Greenville Police Department (SC)	178	22	12.4	0.0	11.5	12.9
Coral Springs Police Department (FL)	176	22	12.5	0.0	4.3	14.3
West Valley City Police Department (UT)	175	13	7.4	0.0	4.3	8.2
Inglewood Police Department (CA)	175	16	9.1	0.0	8.1	9.7
Lafayette Parish Sheriff's Department (LA)	175	14	8.0	0.0	3.8	8.8
San Mateo County Sheriff's Department (CA)	174	21	12.1	0.0	15.6	11.6
Eugene Police Department (OR)	174	28	16.1	33.3	11.5	16.2
Asheville Police Department (NC)	173	32	18.5	0.0	24.0	18.2
North Las Vegas Police Department (NV)	171	20	11.7	0.0	3.3	13.8
Harrisburg Police Department (PA)	170	28	16.5	0.0	15.8	16.9
Tyler Police Department (TX)	170	13	7.6	0.0	10.3	7.4
Warwick Police Department (RI)	170	14	8.2	0.0	13.9	7.3
St. Charles Parish Sheriff's Department (LA)	169	26	15.4	10.0	17.5	15.1
Mount Vernon Police Department (NY)	167	25	15.0	0.0	8.7	16.7
Jefferson County Sheriff's Office (CO)	167	24	14.4	0.0	13.3	15.2
Pomona Police Department (CA)	165	7	4.2	0.0	3.4	4.5
Beaufort County Sheriff's Office (SC)	165	14	8.5	0.0	0.0	12.4
Myrtle Beach Police Department (SC)	164	10	6.1	25.0	5.3	5.7
Passaic Police Department (NJ)	164	10	6.1	0.0	0.0	8.1
Terrebonne Sheriff's Office (LA)	164	33	20.1	7.7	3.3	25.6
Decatur Police Department (IL)	164	8	4.9	0.0	4.5	5.1
Midland Police Department (TX)	162	15	9.3	0.0	4.8	11.2
Odessa Police Department (TX)	160	9	5.6	0.0	11.4	4.3
Melbourne Police Department (FL)	160	23	14.4	0.0	3.7	17.2
San Angelo Police Department (TX)	159	11	6.9	0.0	3.2	8.2
South Dakota Highway Patrol (SD)	157	2	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.6
Santa Cruz Sheriff's Office (CA)	156	11	7.1	0.0	3.4	8.1
Hamilton County Sheriff's Department (TN)	155	9	5.8	0.0	10.7	4.9
Citrus County Sheriff's Office (FL)	154	14	9.1	0.0	0.0	11.8
Johnson City Police Department (TN)	151	16	10.6	0.0	14.3	10.8
Amherst Police Department (NY)	151	8	5.3	0.0	3.8	6.0
Lawton Police Department (OK)	151	9	6.0	0.0	5.6	6.5
St. John the Baptist Sheriff's Department (LA)	151	36	23.8	0.0	8.6	38.8
Greenwich Police Department (CT)	150	11	7.3	0.0	7.7	7.6
New Britain Police Department (CT)	149	12	8.1	0.0	0.0	9.8
Cranston Police Department (RI)	149	10	6.7	0.0	0.0	8.5
Waukesha County Sheriff's Department (WI)	149	21	14.1	0.0	9.1	15.5
Fort Myers Police Department (FL)	149	16	10.7	0.0	4.8	12.2
Dutchess County Sheriff's Office (NY)	148	6	4.1	0.0	0.0	4.6
Wyoming Highway Patrol (WY)	147	4	2.7	0.0	10.0	1.7
Vallejo Police Department (CA)	146	10	6.8	0.0	10.0	6.2
Suffolk Police Department (VA)	146	15	10.3	0.0	8.3	11.0
Danbury Police Department (CT)	145	11	7.6	0.0	0.0	9.9
Lower Merion Police Department (PA)	144	5	3.5	0.0	4.8	3.3
Delray Beach Police Department (FL)	143	11	7.7	0.0	3.7	9.2
Tulsa County Sheriff's Office (OK)	143	22	15.4	7.7	26.3	14.4
El Cajon Police Department (CA)	142	9	6.3	0.0	3.6	7.2
Santa Fe Police Department (NM)	141	13	9.2	16.7	3.6	10.3
Las Cruces Police Department (NM)	141	11	7.8	0.0	4.5	8.6
Washtenaw County Sheriff's Office (MI)	141	13	9.2	0.0	4.3	10.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.65

Total sworn officers and female sworn officers in selected law enforcement agencies with 100 or more sworn officers

By type of position held and agency, 2000--Continued

Agency	Total sworn officers	Total female sworn officers	Percent of positions held by females			
			Sworn officers	Top command ^a	Supervisory ^b	Line operations ^c
Hanover County Sheriff's Office (VA)	141	10	7.1%	0.0%	8.3%	7.2%
Schaumburg Police Department (IL)	140	7	5.0	0.0	7.4	4.7
New Brunswick Police Department (NJ)	140	3	2.1	0.0	3.6	1.9
Bossier City Police Department (LA)	140	7	5.0	0.0	5.4	5.4
Killeen Police Department (TX)	139	18	12.9	0.0	8.7	14.7
Santa Rosa County Sheriff's Office (FL)	139	11	7.9	11.1	12.5	7.0
Corona Police Department (CA)	138	10	7.2	0.0	15.4	5.6
Troy Police Department (MI)	137	10	7.3	0.0	3.0	9.0
Danville Police Department (VA)	136	14	10.3	0.0	28.6	10.1
West Allis Police Department (WI)	136	7	5.1	0.0	6.5	5.2
Dover Township Police (NJ)	135	3	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.7
Saginaw Police Department (MI)	134	26	19.4	0.0	20.8	19.6
Longview Police Department (TX)	133	5	3.8	0.0	3.8	3.9
Arvada Police Department (CO)	133	21	15.8	11.1	16.7	16.0
Cheektowaga Police Department (NY)	132	6	4.5	0.0	8.7	3.8
Gaston County Police (NC)	132	17	12.9	10.0	9.1	14.0
Medford Police Department (MA)	131	7	5.3	0.0	0.0	7.0
St. Landry Parish Sheriff's Office (LA)	130	46	35.4	100.0	0.0	35.4
Chatham County Police Department (GA)	130	22	16.9	14.3	16.7	17.2
East Chicago Police Department (IN)	127	6	4.7	0.0	8.0	4.2
Palm Bay Police Department (FL)	127	17	13.4	16.7	4.2	15.5
Hoover Police Department (AL)	127	8	6.3	0.0	4.0	7.1
Sioux City Police Department (IA)	126	8	6.3	0.0	3.7	7.4
Bibb County Sheriff Department (GA)	126	7	5.6	7.7	2.7	6.6
North Dakota Highway Patrol (ND)	125	6	4.8	0.0	5.6	5.4
Waterloo Police Department (IA)	124	13	10.5	0.0	7.7	11.7
Yuma Police Department (AZ)	123	18	14.6	0.0	0.0	18.0
East Hartford Police Department (CT)	123	12	9.8	0.0	0.0	13.2
Hamilton Police Department (OH)	122	9	7.4	0.0	5.6	7.9
Billings Police Department (MT)	121	7	5.8	0.0	0.0	6.9
Montgomery County Sheriff's (AL)	121	51	42.1	14.3	18.2	50.0
Bloomfield Police Department (NJ)	120	2	1.7	0.0	3.8	1.1
Cabarrus County Sheriff's Office (NC)	118	18	15.3	0.0	4.8	18.1
West New York Police Department (NJ)	118	2	1.7	0.0	0.0	2.3
Annapolis Police Department (MD)	117	20	17.1	20.0	11.1	19.7
Farmington Hills Police Department (MI)	116	8	6.9	0.0	0.0	9.2
Bristol Police Department (CT)	114	6	5.3	0.0	0.0	6.7
Port Arthur Police Department (TX)	114	4	3.5	0.0	5.0	3.3
Marin County Sheriff's Office (CA)	113	11	9.7	0.0	0.0	12.9
Brick Township Police Department (NJ)	113	1	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.1
Hattiesburg Police Department (MS)	113	5	4.4	10.0	4.5	3.7
Framingham Police Department (MA)	112	12	10.7	0.0	0.0	14.1
Margate Police Department (FL)	111	11	9.9	0.0	0.0	12.8
Wayne Police Department (NJ)	110	2	1.8	0.0	0.0	2.5
Elkhart Police Department (IN)	107	10	9.3	20.0	5.3	9.6
San Mateo Police Department (CA)	107	11	10.3	20.0	5.0	11.0
Compton Police Department (CA)	107	7	6.5	0.0	0.0	8.2
West Orange Police Department (NJ)	106	2	1.9	0.0	0.0	3.0
Parsippany Police Department (NJ)	106	3	2.8	0.0	0.0	3.8
Malden Police Department (MA)	105	6	5.7	0.0	0.0	7.8
Westland Police Department (MI)	105	8	7.6	0.0	3.4	9.6
North Bergen Police Department (NJ)	105	4	3.8	0.0	0.0	4.9
Oak Lawn Police Department (IL)	104	4	3.8	0.0	5.3	3.8
Bloomington Police Department (MN)	103	6	5.8	0.0	0.0	7.6
Kokomo Police Department (IN)	101	9	8.9	0.0	0.0	12.3
Long Branch Police Department (NJ)	100	3	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.8
Bessemer Police Department (AL)	97	9	9.3	0.0	9.5	9.6
Shawnee County Sheriff's Office (KS)	97	4	4.1	0.0	11.1	2.7
Woonsocket Police Department (RI)	96	3	3.1	12.5	0.0	3.2
LaFourche Parish Sheriff's Office (LA)	96	15	15.6	10.0	18.8	14.8

Note: This study was conducted by the National Center for Women & Policing from July to November 2000. An initial survey questionnaire was mailed in July 2000 to a random sample comprised of 349 law enforcement agencies in the United States that were identified in a 1993 U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics survey as having 100 or more sworn officers. A total of 291 agencies responded, including 44 State-level law enforcement agencies, 74 county departments, and 173 municipal agencies. Additional data were collected through followup telephone interviews with each department in the study. Data are not shown for five agencies that responded to the survey because their survey responses indicated that the number of sworn officers was fewer than 100.

^aIncludes chiefs, deputy chiefs, commanders, majors, and captains, or their equivalent.

^bIncludes lieutenants and sergeants, or their equivalent.

^cIncludes detectives and police officers, or their equivalent

Source: National Center for Women & Policing, *Equality Denied, The Status of Women in Policing: 2000* [Online]. Available: <http://www.feminist.org/police/statusreports.html> [May 14, 2001]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.66

Entrance and maximum salaries, and mean number of years to reach maximum salary, for police officers in cities of 10,000 persons and over

By population group, geographic division, and metro status, United States, as of Jan. 1, 2000

	Entrance salary					Maximum salary					Number of years to reach maximum	
	Number of cities reporting	Mean	First quartile	Median	Third quartile	Number of cities reporting	Mean	First quartile	Median	Third quartile	Number of cities reporting	Mean
Total, all cities	1,186	\$31,410	\$26,024	\$30,881	\$35,381	1,166	\$43,447	\$35,914	\$42,199	\$49,376	953	7
<u>Population group</u>												
Over 1,000,000	5	35,980	31,741	33,093	39,374	5	49,528	46,896	49,046	55,203	4	8
500,000 to 1,000,000	5	35,771	30,809	33,348	35,387	5	52,017	47,712	48,012	52,231	5	11
250,000 to 499,999	12	31,028	28,111	31,066	34,122	11	45,638	43,332	46,743	50,032	10	9
100,000 to 249,999	75	34,344	28,966	32,952	39,054	73	47,387	40,847	47,900	53,334	63	6
50,000 to 99,999	142	33,596	27,152	32,786	38,162	142	45,685	38,909	45,558	51,906	119	7
25,000 to 49,999	286	32,999	27,146	31,974	36,104	281	46,431	37,560	44,456	50,486	231	7
10,000 to 24,999	661	29,859	25,015	29,491	33,842	649	41,072	33,767	39,388	47,023	521	6
<u>Geographic division</u>												
New England	96	32,058	29,658	31,892	34,680	94	39,954	36,372	39,190	43,399	86	5
Mid-Atlantic	135	33,433	28,833	31,715	35,817	130	52,799	44,732	51,506	60,286	123	5
East North Central	247	32,758	30,002	32,760	35,626	246	43,542	38,749	43,942	48,802	232	6
West North Central	109	29,295	25,026	29,556	32,718	107	39,617	32,978	40,250	46,914	87	6
South Atlantic	163	26,095	23,026	25,450	28,276	159	38,797	34,051	37,560	43,396	76	12
East South Central	43	23,298	21,225	23,244	25,036	43	33,560	29,303	32,000	36,498	30	11
West South Central	154	26,413	23,064	25,973	29,638	149	35,428	29,425	34,840	41,003	107	8
Mountain	65	29,536	26,332	29,640	33,415	65	41,931	36,982	43,000	47,395	51	9
Pacific Coast	174	40,999	35,677	40,504	44,952	173	54,756	46,800	52,248	56,760	161	5
<u>Metro status</u>												
Central	238	30,838	26,044	30,236	34,686	233	44,112	36,774	41,376	47,938	187	8
Suburban	675	33,569	28,648	32,710	36,737	668	46,523	39,586	46,252	51,943	555	6
Independent	273	26,570	22,963	25,584	29,880	265	35,108	30,879	34,528	38,804	211	8

Note: See Note, table 1.60. The "entrance salary" refers to the annual salary paid during the first 12 months of employment with the department as a sworn police officer (excluding uniform allowance, holiday pay, hazard pay, or other additional compensation). The "maximum salary" refers to the highest annual salary paid to uniformed personnel who do not hold any promotional rank (excluding uniform allowance, holiday pay, hazard pay, or any other additional compensation). The mean is calculated by dividing the total number of salaries into the total amount paid in salaries. The median is the salary that marks the point below which and above which 50% of all the salaries fall. When there is an even number of observations, the mean of the two middle observations is

reported. The first quartile salary is the salary below which 25% of all salaries fall; the third quartile salary is the salary below which 75% of all the salaries fall. For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, see Appendix 2.

Source: Evelina R. Moulder, "Police and Fire Personnel, Salaries, and Expenditures for 2000," in *The Municipal Year Book 2001* (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 2001), p. 140, Table 3/6. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.67

Mean and median salaries of city chief law enforcement officials

By city population, region, city type, and form of government, United States, July 1, 2000

	Number of cities	Salary levels			Number of cities	Salary levels	
		Mean	Median			Mean	Median
All cities, total	3,675	\$59,818	\$55,862	50,000 to 99,999, total	204	\$89,786	\$86,839
<u>Region</u>				<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	807	66,680	64,716	Northeast	36	92,265	91,414
North Central	1,197	54,615	51,503	North Central	61	81,364	81,876
South	1,136	52,879	49,317	South	55	81,044	79,470
West	535	75,843	70,013	West	52	107,196	110,216
<u>City type</u>				<u>City type</u>			
Central	319	84,993	81,494	Central	108	83,951	81,583
Suburban	1,991	64,937	62,348	Suburban	92	97,543	96,150
Independent	1,365	46,470	44,690	Independent	4	68,909	71,176
<u>Form of government</u>				<u>Form of government</u>			
Mayor-council	1,403	54,213	49,015	Mayor-council	64	80,782	79,122
Council-manager	2,036	63,510	59,488	Council-manager	137	93,779	91,069
Commission	68	56,825	53,269				
Town meeting	129	60,699	61,101	25,000 to 49,999, total	383	81,153	78,202
Representative town meeting	38	72,008	69,237	<u>Region</u>			
Over 1,000,000, total	4	134,863	136,583	Northeast	98	84,786	79,763
<u>City type</u>				North Central	105	74,850	74,915
Central	4	134,863	136,583	South	97	73,924	73,692
<u>Form of government</u>				West	83	93,284	89,951
Council-manager	4	134,863	136,583	<u>City type</u>			
500,000 to 1,000,000, total	5	121,286	106,411	Central	103	76,045	73,944
<u>Region</u>				Suburban	210	87,033	84,042
South	3	103,860	103,928	Independent	70	71,028	68,739
<u>City type</u>				<u>Form of government</u>			
Central	5	121,286	106,411	Mayor-council	99	75,944	74,565
<u>Form of government</u>				Council-manager	267	83,078	80,751
Mayor-council	5	121,286	106,411	Commission	7	72,658	66,207
250,000 to 499,999, total	17	107,796	109,595	Representative town meeting	8	90,462	83,886
<u>Region</u>				10,000 to 24,999, total	859	66,861	65,500
South	9	105,375	102,552	<u>Region</u>			
West	4	126,385	122,283	Northeast	244	73,897	70,816
<u>City type</u>				North Central	254	64,420	64,773
Central	17	107,796	109,595	South	264	58,646	57,574
<u>Form of government</u>				West	97	77,911	75,972
Mayor-council	6	94,270	93,486	<u>City type</u>			
Council-manager	11	115,174	120,016	Central	22	59,330	59,657
100,000 to 249,999, total	79	104,075	104,228	Suburban	564	72,238	71,103
<u>Region</u>				Independent	273	56,358	55,873
Northeast	11	90,897	87,017	<u>Form of government</u>			
North Central	14	84,880	88,142	Mayor-council	270	63,033	61,999
South	28	100,060	103,564	Council-manager	509	68,165	66,260
West	26	124,310	123,938	Commission	22	61,192	60,338
<u>City type</u>				Town meeting	44	74,142	75,961
Central	60	98,831	98,477	Representative town meeting	14	79,285	77,130
Suburban	19	120,636	122,696	5,000 to 9,999, total	867	54,980	52,828
<u>Form of government</u>				<u>Region</u>			
Mayor-council	28	90,372	88,142	Northeast	221	61,919	57,155
Council-manager	47	112,773	109,620	North Central	266	52,194	51,138
Commission	3	97,778	108,150	South	264	48,104	46,571
				West	116	63,802	60,947
				<u>City type</u>			
				Suburban	484	60,466	58,164
				Independent	383	48,049	47,362
				<u>Form of government</u>			
				Mayor-council	339	52,730	49,949
				Council-manager	466	56,145	53,827
				Commission	14	52,443	46,891
				Town meeting	41	61,677	58,000
				Representative town meeting	7	52,282	55,000

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.67

Mean and median salaries of city chief law enforcement officials

By city population, region, city type, and form of government, United States, July 1, 2000--Continued

	Number of cities	Salary levels	
		Mean	Median
2,500 to 4,999, total	915	\$43,986	\$42,000
<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	161	47,943	44,000
North Central	351	43,257	42,000
South	297	39,155	38,355
West	106	53,930	54,496
<u>City type</u>			
Suburban	426	49,550	47,992
Independent	489	39,139	38,000
<u>Form of government</u>			
Mayor-council	472	42,295	39,016
Council-manager	386	45,811	44,615
Commission	17	41,797	38,800
Town meeting	35	48,313	49,317
Representative town meeting	5	39,896	41,475
Under 2,500, total	342	40,602	37,719
<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	34	45,684	40,260
North Central	143	39,394	37,000
South	117	37,019	36,000
West	48	49,332	46,671
<u>City type</u>			
Suburban	196	44,029	40,000
Independent	146	36,000	35,652
<u>Form of government</u>			
Mayor-council	120	40,093	36,054
Council-manager	209	41,279	39,000
Commission	4	40,876	40,894
Town meeting	7	28,466	32,182

Note: These data are from a mail survey of local government officials conducted by the International City/County Management Association in July 2000. Of the 7,772 cities surveyed, 4,557 returned the questionnaires for a response rate of 59%. The mean salary level is calculated by dividing the total number of salaries into the total amount paid in salaries. The median salary level is the salary that marks the point below which and above which 50% of all salaries fall. When there is an even number of observations, the mean of the two middle observations is reported. Classifications having less than three cities reporting are excluded by the Source because meaningful statistics cannot be computed. Consequently, the number reporting in subcategories does not always add to the total reporting. The term "cities" refers to cities, villages, towns, townships, and boroughs. For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, see [Appendix 2](#).

Source: Evelina R. Moulder, "Salaries of Municipal Officials, 2000," in *The Municipal Year Book 2001* (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 2001), pp. 94-114. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.68

Mean and median salaries of county chief law enforcement officials

By county population, region, metro status, and form of government, United States, July 1, 2000

	Number of counties	Salary levels			Number of counties	Salary levels	
		Mean	Median			Mean	Median
All counties, total	1,076	\$53,967	\$50,000	50,000 to 99,999, total	148	\$61,088	\$61,363
<u>Region</u>				<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	64	62,035	54,552	Northeast	14	58,614	60,976
North Central	431	49,432	45,635	North Central	41	61,261	57,311
South	407	55,885	53,439	South	70	61,855	62,975
West	174	57,745	53,089	West	23	59,952	57,762
<u>County type</u>				<u>County type</u>			
Metro	280	75,395	70,752	Metro	55	62,313	64,380
Nonmetro	796	46,430	45,000	Nonmetro	93	60,364	60,000
<u>Form of government</u>				<u>Form of government</u>			
Commission	663	45,545	43,264	Commission	65	55,475	54,101
Council-manager/administrator	205	69,898	65,332	Council-manager/administrator	41	66,377	65,863
Council-elected executive	208	65,112	59,395	Council-elected official	42	64,613	63,537
Population over 1,000,000, total	11	118,833	109,620	25,000 to 49,999, total	222	53,678	52,980
<u>Region</u>				<u>Region</u>			
North Central	3	117,422	109,620	Northeast	14	41,089	41,216
South	3	111,016	105,492	North Central	92	53,528	52,494
West	4	128,076	131,870	South	90	55,062	54,070
<u>County type</u>				West	26	56,196	56,463
Metro	11	118,833	109,620	<u>County type</u>			
<u>Form of government</u>				Metro	44	57,564	54,623
Council-manager/administrator	6	121,236	111,971	Nonmetro	178	52,717	52,822
Council-elected executive	3	117,396	109,542	<u>Form of government</u>			
500,000 to 1,000,000, total	21	105,227	103,224	Commission	137	50,351	50,000
<u>Region</u>				Council-manager/administrator	46	61,989	60,718
Northeast	4	105,947	103,894	Council-elected executive	39	55,562	54,070
North Central	7	97,431	101,897	10,000 to 24,999, total	305	45,199	44,150
South	9	107,011	112,228	<u>Region</u>			
<u>County type</u>				Northeast	6	38,770	38,796
Metro	21	105,227	103,224	North Central	136	43,126	42,500
<u>Form of government</u>				South	121	45,745	45,193
Commission	7	95,783	92,970	West	42	51,256	48,812
Council-manager/administrator	6	111,130	111,665	<u>County type</u>			
Council-elected executive	8	109,064	108,827	Metro	14	52,266	50,826
250,000 to 499,999, total	40	91,490	91,741	Nonmetro	291	44,859	43,857
<u>Region</u>				<u>Form of government</u>			
Northeast	8	90,341	88,736	Commission	217	42,164	41,819
North Central	10	82,699	82,673	Council-manager/administrator	40	54,524	53,331
South	15	91,666	95,368	Council-elected executive	48	51,151	47,766
West	7	104,985	105,803	5,000 to 9,999, total	135	38,200	35,693
<u>County type</u>				<u>Region</u>			
Metro	40	91,490	91,741	North Central	64	34,463	33,872
<u>Form of government</u>				South	46	40,643	39,753
Commission	10	81,616	80,220	West	24	43,354	43,537
Council-manager/administrator	13	105,578	103,680	<u>County type</u>			
Council-elected executive	17	86,525	81,999	Nonmetro	134	38,105	35,596
100,000 to 249,999, total	107	76,313	71,293	<u>Form of government</u>			
<u>Region</u>				Commission	108	36,588	35,387
Northeast	15	67,781	56,895	Council-manager/administrator	11	46,426	41,925
North Central	39	71,227	68,855	Council-elected executive	16	43,423	44,146
South	35	81,642	73,639	2,500 to 4,999, total	53	31,354	30,204
West	18	84,080	79,622	<u>Region</u>			
<u>County type</u>				North Central	28	29,646	28,887
Metro	94	76,504	71,292	South	11	28,987	25,586
Nonmetro	13	74,930	71,751	West	13	37,309	36,400
<u>Form of government</u>				<u>County type</u>			
Commission	38	63,430	62,058	Nonmetro	53	31,354	30,204
Council-manager/administrator	36	84,228	81,536	<u>Form of government</u>			
Council-elected executive	33	82,514	75,146	Commission	50	30,730	28,887

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.68

Mean and median salaries of county chief law enforcement officials

By county population, region, metro status, and form of government, United States, July 1, 2000--Continued

	Number of counties	Salary levels	
		Mean	Median
Under 2,500, total	34	\$34,252	\$32,215
<u>Region</u>			
North Central	11	29,910	29,283
South	7	29,683	28,214
West	16	39,236	36,602
<u>County type</u>			
Nonmetro	34	34,252	32,215
<u>Form of government</u>			
Commission	29	32,075	31,500
Council-manager/administrator	4	43,451	41,666

Note: These data are from a mail survey of local government officials conducted by the International City/County Management Association in July 2000. Of the 3,047 counties surveyed, 1,271 returned the questionnaires for a response rate of 42%. Classifications having less than three counties reporting are excluded by the Source because meaningful statistics cannot be computed. Consequently, the number reporting in subcategories does not always add to the total reporting. The mean is calculated by dividing the total number of salaries into the total amount paid in salaries. The median is the salary that marks the point below which and above which 50% of all the salaries fall. When there is an even number of observations, the mean of the two middle observations is reported. For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, see [Appendix 2](#).

Source: Evelina R. Moulder, "Salaries of County Officials, 2000," in *The Municipal Year Book 2001* (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 2001), pp. 118-135. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.69

Federal agencies employing 100 or more full-time officers authorized to carry firearms and make arrests

June 2000

Agency	Number of full-time officers ^a
Immigration and Naturalization Service	17,654
Federal Bureau of Prisons	13,557
Federal Bureau of Investigation	11,523
U.S. Customs Service	10,522
Drug Enforcement Administration	4,161
U.S. Secret Service	4,039
Administrative Office of the United States Courts ^b	3,599
U.S. Postal Inspection Service	3,412
U.S. Marshals Service	2,735
Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation Division	2,726
National Park Service ^c	2,188
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	1,967
U.S. Capitol Police	1,199
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	888
General Services Administration, Federal Protective Service	803
Bureau of Diplomatic Security, Diplomatic Security Service	617
U.S. Forest Service, Law Enforcement and Investigations	586
U.S. Mint	354
Veterans Health Administration	342
Amtrak	316
Bureau of Indian Affairs	281
Defense Protective Service	264
Department of Energy, Transportation Safeguards Division	214
Bureau of Engraving and Printing	211
Bureau of Land Management	197
Tennessee Valley Authority	190
Environmental Protection Agency	179
Library of Congress	147
Food and Drug Administration	133
National Marine Fisheries Service ^d	125
Bureau of Export Administration	100

Note: These data were provided by Federal agencies in response to a survey conducted by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The data include all supervisory and nonsupervisory personnel with Federal arrest authority who were authorized (but not necessarily required) to carry firearms in the performance of their official duties. The data presented exclude law enforcement personnel in the U.S. Armed Forces and those serving in foreign countries.

^aExcludes employees in U.S. Territories.

^bIncludes all Federal probation officers employed in Federal judicial districts that allow officers to carry firearms.

^cIncludes 1,544 Park Rangers commissioned as law enforcement officers and 644 U.S. Park Police officers.

^dA component of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 2000**, Bulletin NCJ 187231 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 2001), pp. 2, 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.70

Federal offices of inspector general employing full-time officers authorized to carry firearms and make arrests

June 2000

Agency	Number of full-time officers ^a
Total	2,686
Department of the Treasury, Tax Administration	352
Department of Defense	322
Department of Health and Human Services	303
Department of Housing and Urban Development	248
Social Security Administration	238
Department of Agriculture	217
Department of Labor	135
Department of Justice	119
Department of Transportation	91
Department of Veterans Affairs	77
Department of Education	59
General Services Administration	59
Environmental Protection Agency	52
Department of the Treasury	49
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	46
Department of Energy	43
Department of the Interior	43
Federal Emergency Management Agency	40
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	38
Small Business Administration	36
Department of State	28
U.S. Railroad Retirement Board	17
Department of Commerce	16
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	15
Agency for International Development	14
Office of Personnel Management	11
Amtrak	10
Government Printing Office	8

Note: See Note, table 1.69. Offices of inspector general investigate criminal violations and prevent and detect fraud, waste, and abuse related to Federal programs, operations, and employees (Source, p. 6).

^aExcludes 14 investigators employed in the U.S. Territories by the following offices of inspector general: Federal Emergency Management Agency, 6; Social Security Administration, 3; Department of the Interior, 2; Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2; and Department of Education, 1.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 2000**, Bulletin NCJ 187231 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 2001), p. 6, Table 3.

Table 1.71

Federal officers authorized to carry firearms and make arrests in selected large agencies

By primary State of employment, June 2000

State	Number of full-time officers with arrest and firearms authority							
	Immigration and Naturalization Service	Federal Bureau of Investigation	U.S. Customs Service	Drug Enforcement Administration	U.S. Postal Inspection Service	U.S. Marshals Service	Internal Revenue Service	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
United States, total	17,654	11,523	10,522	4,161	3,412	2,735	2,726	1,967
Alabama	12	128	42	26	32	50	28	29
Alaska	35	30	57	9	6	14	11	5
Arizona	2,135	217	525	137	32	58	42	39
Arkansas	20	64	5	15	8	28	15	11
California	4,560	1,385	1,757	589	414	202	333	151
Colorado	94	122	35	76	54	25	39	30
Connecticut	24	102	20	26	42	25	36	9
Delaware	8	12	8	8	4	10	9	7
District of Columbia	157	1,344	234	91	237	193	73	188
Florida	789	629	1,239	420	152	166	183	127
Georgia	193	248	188	101	22	101	142	93
Hawaii	169	70	128	18	5	16	23	5
Idaho	31	28	13	7	113	14	9	4
Illinois	259	498	236	134	120	86	136	93
Indiana	9	94	18	28	22	39	55	25
Iowa	27	26	1	28	14	26	14	8
Kansas	13	16	2	32	2	23	13	3
Kentucky	16	77	36	21	12	37	31	40
Louisiana	166	157	170	96	49	75	35	41
Maine	110	10	117	10	52	14	4	7
Maryland	81	197	94	48	87	36	48	47
Massachusetts	139	207	140	93	88	48	54	49
Michigan	202	228	341	103	59	56	89	76
Minnesota	107	79	83	15	57	25	31	17
Mississippi	16	67	20	21	4	30	19	14
Missouri	79	194	34	67	84	57	55	53
Montana	62	27	57	9	1	17	9	10
Nebraska	44	42	1	14	8	16	9	8
Nevada	45	108	18	46	11	24	33	14
New Hampshire	8	12	3	10	6	10	6	2
New Jersey	225	361	437	110	191	49	96	46
New Mexico	541	104	100	41	4	25	12	10
New York	1,184	1,313	1,118	366	596	239	249	99
North Carolina	35	114	55	46	33	61	46	56
North Dakota	43	11	71	5	0	15	6	5
Ohio	55	248	62	44	98	56	91	65
Oklahoma	12	125	13	25	9	54	25	17
Oregon	66	94	38	34	15	27	24	14
Pennsylvania	137	400	139	113	243	94	114	61
Rhode Island	17	24	6	12	7	13	6	6
South Carolina	60	71	51	24	9	34	23	24
South Dakota	8	25	1	6	1	18	8	3
Tennessee	40	161	54	37	55	54	43	43
Texas	5,044	861	2,130	508	210	202	234	143
Utah	22	111	8	20	7	15	18	9
Vermont	131	11	100	6	0	12	2	6
Virginia	127	741	192	344	50	133	51	72
Washington	276	130	310	85	57	45	40	34
West Virginia	6	106	1	13	9	34	14	26
Wisconsin	8	80	14	18	19	22	34	16
Wyoming	7	14	0	6	2	12	6	7
U.S. Territories, total	319	189	298	37	44	39	9	16
Puerto Rico	219	165	248	33	43	26	9	10
U.S. Virgin Islands	48	10	47	0	0	7	0	2
Guam	52	9	0	4	1	4	0	4
Other	0	5	3	0	0	2	0	0

Note: See Note, table 1.69.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 2000*, Bulletin NCJ 187231 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 2001), p. 10.

Table 1.72

Characteristics of full-time Federal officers authorized to carry firearms and make arrests in agencies employing 500 or more full-time officers

By agency, June 2000^a

Agency	Number of full-time officers ^b	Percent of full-time officers with arrest and firearms authority						
		Sex		Race, ethnicity				
				White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic, any race	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian
Immigration and Naturalization Service	17,973	88.7%	11.3%	58.2%	5.3%	33.2%	2.2%	0.5%
Federal Bureau of Prisons	13,714	86.9	13.1	60.8	24.5	12.1	1.1	1.4
Federal Bureau of Investigation	11,712	82.9	17.1	83.6	6.2	7.1	2.7	0.5
U.S. Customs Service	10,820	80.9	19.1	64.5	7.4	23.8	3.5	0.8
Drug Enforcement Administration	4,201	91.6	8.4	82.1	8.0	7.3	1.9	0.0
U.S. Secret Service	4,039	90.9	9.1	79.5	12.4	5.6	1.8	0.8
U.S. Postal Inspection Service	3,456	84.1	15.9	64.3	23.6	8.2	3.6	0.4
Internal Revenue Service	2,742	72.7	27.3	79.0	9.6	6.8	3.5	1.1
U.S. Marshals Service	2,777	88.0	12.0	82.1	7.9	7.5	1.9	0.6
National Park Service	2,195	86.5	13.5	86.9	5.2	3.7	2.2	2.0
Ranger Division	1,551	84.7	15.3	89.4	2.5	3.4	2.0	2.7
U.S. Park Police	644	90.8	9.2	80.9	11.6	4.5	2.6	0.3
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	1,983	88.0	12.0	80.3	9.9	7.0	1.6	1.2
U.S. Capitol Police	1,199	82.2	17.8	67.4	28.8	2.5	1.1	0.3
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	895	86.6	13.4	86.8	2.1	5.7	1.5	3.9
General Services Administration, Federal Protective Service	809	91.1	8.9	55.6	32.4	10.1	1.5	0.4
Bureau of Diplomatic Security	617	90.3	9.7	92.9	3.7	1.6	1.6	0.2
U.S. Forest Service	586	83.1	16.9	81.7	3.1	6.1	1.0	8.0

Note: See Note, table 1.69. Data on sex and race/ethnicity of officers were not provided by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

^aDetail may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bIncludes employees in U.S. Territories.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 2000**, Bulletin NCJ 187231 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 2001), p. 7.

Table 1.73

Budget and staff of the Drug Enforcement Administration

Fiscal years 1973-2000

Fiscal year	Annual budget (in millions of dollars)	Staff positions		
		Total	Special agents	Support staff
1973	\$74.9	2,898	1,470	1,428
1974	116.2	4,075	2,231	1,844
1975	140.9	4,286	2,135	2,151
1976	161.1	4,337	2,141	2,196
1977	172.8	4,439	2,141	2,298
1978	192.3	4,440	2,054	2,386
1979	200.4	4,288	1,984	2,304
1980	206.7	4,149	1,941	2,208
1981	219.5	4,167	1,964	2,203
1982	244.1	4,013	1,896	2,117
1983	283.9	4,013	1,896	2,117
1984	326.6	5,013	1,963	3,050
1985	362.4	4,936	2,234	2,702
1986	393.5	4,925	2,440	2,485
1987	773.6	5,710	2,879	2,831
1988	522.9	5,740	2,899	2,841
1989	597.9	5,926	2,969	2,957
1990	769.2	6,274	3,191	3,083
1991	968.3	7,096	3,561	3,535
1992	1,004.8	7,277	3,672	3,605
1993	1,037.3	7,112	3,488	3,624
1994	1,050.3	7,066	3,418	3,648
1995	1,102.1	7,389	3,722	3,667
1996	1,049.5	7,413	3,740	3,673
1997	1,187.2	7,897	4,001	3,896
1998	1,349.4	8,472	4,261	4,211
1999	1,408.8	9,035	4,515	4,520
2000	1,550.0	9,132	4,561	4,571

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration [Online]. Available: <http://www.usdoj.gov/dea/stats/lawstats.htm> [June 25, 2001]. Table adapted by SOURCE-BOOK staff.

Table 1.74

Workload of the U.S. Marshals Service

By type of activity, fiscal years 1985-2000

Type of activity								
Fiscal year	Prisoners received	Prisoner productions	Prisoners in custody	Inter-district prisoner trips	Felony warrants		Process served	Seized properties received
					Received	Closed		
1985	82,245	235,471	6,428	8,972	9,471	NA	318,242	5,279
1986	88,502	190,885	7,329	9,539	10,494	NA	280,745	8,973
1987	81,069	213,336	7,262	9,644	10,778	NA	278,125	13,948
1988	82,144	226,997	8,857	9,935	12,209	NA	255,222	21,809
1989	87,784	275,172	11,740	11,593	20,019	NA	302,882	25,363
1990	88,285	316,371	13,390	12,395	18,362	NA	319,863	41,708
1991	90,825	351,720	16,233	12,196	18,543	NA	316,185	38,644
1992	95,806	388,782	19,474	14,153	20,336	NA	262,807	37,498
1993	94,373	387,117	19,641	14,880	19,950	NA	233,288	38,737
1994	92,372	354,881	19,297	9,310	18,286	NA	210,427	35,983
1995	94,498	347,741	20,652	8,661	19,198	18,598	168,131	30,211
1996	98,935	377,649	23,228	9,290	18,742	18,466	214,434	29,122
1997	108,546	403,500	25,263	9,149	23,578	21,224	191,110	43,248
1998	122,774	451,752	28,692	NA	24,523	23,171	204,961	44,207
1999	129,344	486,223	32,119	NA	25,818	25,701	241,160	50,173
2000	138,464	516,854	34,528	NA	27,923	25,894	255,630	48,970

Note: The U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) is a law enforcement agency performing duties for the Executive Branch of the Federal Government. The agency executes all warrants issued by the Federal courts, conducts fugitive investigations, and maintains custody of all Federal pretrial detainees. In addition, the USMS is responsible for prisoner processing and detention, transportation and production of prisoners, protection of Federal judiciary, Federal witness security, the execution of court orders, and management of related Federal Government seizures. Further responsibilities include escorting missile convoys, suppressing prisoner disturbances in Federal prisons, and arresting dangerous fugitives.

"Prisoners received" is the number of prisoners taken into USMS custody. "Prisoner productions" is the number of prisoners presented for appearance at all judicial proceedings, meetings with attorneys, transported for medical care, transferred between sub-offices, and transferred between detention facilities. "Prisoners in custody" is the number of prisoners remanded into USMS custody at month end, averaged over a 12-month period. "Inter-district prisoner trips" is the total number of trips assigned to each district. These trips include movements by commercial airlines, chartered aircraft, and various modes of ground transportation. "Felony warrants received" includes felony warrants issued by Federal courts for escape, bond default, probation or parole violations, DEA fugitive warrants, and warrants generated by other Federal agencies without arrest powers. "Felony warrants closed" is the number of USMS arrests plus the number of arrests by other agencies, and dismissals in felony cases. "Process served" is the number of Federal or private court orders attempted or successfully served by the USMS in person or by mail. "Seized properties received" is the number of properties that were administratively seized by the USMS or seized by other Federal agencies and referred to the USMS for custody and disposal, as well as properties seized pursuant to judicial forfeiture actions. Judicial forfeiture actions are those in which the property is seized, held for custody, and disposed of by the USMS. These properties include real property, personal property, vehicles, jewelry, and cash, etc. (Source **2000**, pp. 107, 108.)

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, *The FY 1996 Report to the U.S. Marshals* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), pp. 115-124; and U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, *FY 2000 Annual Report of the United States Marshals Service* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), pp. 9, 124, 125.
Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.75

Budget and staff of the U.S. Marshals Service

Fiscal years 1954-2000

Fiscal year	Annual budget (in millions of dollars)	Staff positions
1954	\$6.6	963
1955	6.8	996
1956	7.8	1,026
1957	8.0	1,014
1958	6.9	1,036
1959	9.7	1,034
1960	9.4	1,003
1961	10.2	992
1962	10.5	1,031
1963	11.6	1,053
1964	11.9	1,066
1965	12.7	1,078
1966	13.0	1,088
1967	13.8	1,095
1968	14.8	1,104
1969	16.3	1,130
1970	20.5	1,248
1971	26.8	1,917
1972	35.1	1,935
1973	38.1	1,967
1974	46.0	2,002
1975	53.3	2,049
1976	56.8	2,076
1977	63.8	2,136
1978	74.1	2,245
1979	77.9	2,328
1980	96.6	2,772
1981	103.6	2,177
1982	106.6	2,068
1983	113.6	2,132
1984	123.3	2,132
1985	139.9	2,579
1986	146.2	2,624
1987	164.4	2,724
1988	186.7	2,864
1989	205.1	2,947
1990	246.3	3,250
1991	291.3	3,515
1992	328.2	3,686
1993	338.9	3,682
1994	341.0	3,645
1995	396.6	3,854
1996	448.2	3,990
1997	483.5	4,165
1998	498.1	4,269
1999	501.9	4,210
2000	540.5	4,070

Note: See Note, table 1.74.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, *The FY 1996 Report to the U.S. Marshals* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), pp. 109, 110; U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, *FY 2000 Annual Report of the United States Marshals Service* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 126; and data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.76

Annual salaries of Federal judges

By judicial office, as of Jan. 1, 2001

Judicial office	Annual salary
Chief Justice of the United States	\$186,300
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States	178,300
United States Circuit Judges	153,900
United States District Judges	145,100
Judges, United States Court of International Trade	145,100
Judges, United States Court of Federal Claims	145,100
United States Bankruptcy Judges	133,492
United States Magistrate Judges (full-time)	133,492

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

Table 1.77

Characteristics of Presidential appointees to U.S. Courts of Appeals judgeshipsBy Presidential administration, 1963-2000^a

	President Johnson's appointees 1963-68 ^b (N=40)	President Nixon's appointees 1969-74 (N=45)	President Ford's appointees 1974-76 (N=12)	President Carter's appointees 1977-80 (N=56)	President Reagan's appointees 1981-88 (N=78)	President George H.W. Bush's appointees 1989-92 (N=37)	President Clinton's appointees 1993-2000 (N=61)
Sex							
Male	97.5%	100%	100%	80.4%	94.9%	81.1%	67.2%
Female	2.5	0	0	19.6	5.1	18.9	32.8
Race, ethnicity							
White	95.0	97.8	100	78.6	97.4	89.2	73.8
Black	5.0	0	0	16.1	1.3	5.4	13.1
Hispanic	0	0	0	3.6	1.3	5.4	11.5
Asian	0	2.2	0	1.8	0	0	1.6
Education, undergraduate							
Public-supported	32.5	40.0	50.0	30.4	24.4	29.7	44.3
Private (not Ivy League)	40.0	35.6	41.7	51.8	51.3	59.5	34.4
Ivy League	17.5	20.0	8.3	17.9	24.4	10.8	21.3
None indicated	10.0	4.4	0	0	0	0	0
Education, law school							
Public-supported	40.0	37.8	50.0	39.3	41.0	32.4	39.3
Private (not Ivy League)	32.5	26.7	25.0	19.6	35.9	37.8	31.1
Ivy League	27.5	35.6	25.0	41.1	23.1	29.7	29.5
Occupation at nomination or appointment							
Politics or government	10.0	4.4	8.3	5.4	6.4	10.8	6.6
Judiciary	57.5	53.3	75.0	46.4	55.1	59.5	52.5
Law firm, large	5.0	4.4	8.3	10.7	14.1	16.2	18.0
Law firm, moderate	17.5	22.2	8.3	16.1	9.0	10.8	13.1
Law firm, small	7.5	6.7	0	5.4	1.3	0	1.6
Professor of law	2.5	2.2	0	14.3	12.8	2.7	8.2
Other	0	6.7	0	1.8	1.3	0	0
Occupational experience							
Judicial	65.0	57.8	75.0	53.6	60.3	62.2	59.0
Prosecutorial	47.5	46.7	25.0	30.4	28.2	29.7	37.7
Other	20.0	17.8	25.0	39.3	34.6	32.4	29.5
Political party							
Democrat	95.0	6.7	8.3	82.1	0	2.7	85.2
Republican	5.0	93.3	91.7	7.1	96.2	89.2	6.6
Independent or none	0	0	0	10.7	2.6	8.1	8.2
Other	0	0	0	0	1.3	0	0
American Bar Association rating							
Exceptionally well/well qualified	75.0	73.3	58.3	75.0	59.0	64.9	78.7
Qualified	20.0	26.7	33.3	25.0	41.0	35.1	21.3
Not qualified	2.5	0	8.3	0	0	0	0

Note: These data were compiled from a variety of sources. Primarily used were questionnaires completed by judicial nominees for the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee, transcripts of the confirmation hearings conducted by the Committee, and personal interviews. In addition, an investigation was made of various biographical directories including *The American Bench* (Sacramento: R.B. Forster), *Who's Who in American Politics* (New York: Bowker), *Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory* (Summit, NJ: Martindale-Hubbell, Inc.), national and regional editions of *Who's Who*, *The Judicial Staff Directory* (1994 edition), and local newspaper articles.

Law firms are categorized according to the number of partners/associates: 25 or more associates for a large firm, 5 to 24 associates for a moderate firm, and 4 or less for a small firm. Percent subtotals for occupational experience sum to more than 100 because some appointees have had both judicial and prosecutorial experience.

The American Bar Association's (ABA) ratings are assigned to candidates after investigation and evaluation by the ABA's Standing Committee on Federal Judiciary, which considers prospective Federal judicial nominees only upon referral by the U.S. Attorney General or at the request of the U.S. Senate. The ABA's Committee evaluation is directed primarily to professional qualifications—competence, integrity, and judicial temperament. Factors including intellectual capacity, judgment, writing and analytical ability, industry, knowledge of the law, and professional experience are assessed. Prior to President George H.W. Bush's administration, the ABA's Standing Committee on Federal Judiciary utilized four ratings: exceptionally well qualified, well qualified,

qualified, and not qualified. Starting with that administration, the ABA Standing Committee on Federal Judiciary dropped its "exceptionally well qualified" rating and "well qualified" became the highest rating. Nominees who previously would have been rated "exceptionally well qualified" and nominees who would have been rated "well qualified" now receive the same rating. The "exceptionally well qualified" and "well qualified" categories have been combined for all administrations' appointees, and therefore figures prior to President George H.W. Bush's administration may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bNo ABA rating was requested for one Johnson appointee.

Source: Sheldon Goldman, "Reagan's Judicial Legacy: Completing the Puzzle and Summing Up," *Judicature* 72 (April-May 1989), pp. 323, 324, Table 3; and Sheldon Goldman et al., "Clinton's Judges: Summing up the Legacy," *Judicature* 84 (March-April 2001), p. 249. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.78

Characteristics of Presidential appointees to U.S. District Court judgeshipsBy Presidential administration, 1963-2000^a

	President Johnson's appointees 1963-68 (N=122)	President Nixon's appointees 1969-74 (N=179)	President Ford's appointees 1974-76 (N=52)	President Carter's appointees 1977-80 (N=202)	President Reagan's appointees 1981-88 (N=290)	President George H.W. Bush's appointees 1989-92 (N=148)	President Clinton's appointees 1993-2000 (N=305)
<u>Sex</u>							
Male	98.4%	99.4%	98.1%	85.6%	91.7%	80.4%	71.5%
Female	1.6	0.6	1.9	14.4	8.3	19.6	28.5
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>							
White	93.4	95.5	88.5	78.7	92.4	89.2	75.1
Black	4.1	3.4	5.8	13.9	2.1	6.8	17.4
Hispanic	2.5	1.1	1.9	6.9	4.8	4.0	5.9
Asian	0	0	3.9	0.5	0.7	0	1.3
Native American	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0.3
<u>Education, undergraduate</u>							
Public-supported	38.5	41.3	48.1	55.9	37.9	46.0	44.3
Private (not Ivy League)	31.1	38.5	34.6	34.2	48.6	39.9	42.0
Ivy League	16.4	19.6	17.3	9.9	13.4	14.2	13.8
None indicated	13.9	0.6	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Education, law school</u>							
Public-supported	40.2	41.9	44.2	52.0	44.8	52.7	39.7
Private (not Ivy League)	36.9	36.9	38.5	31.2	43.4	33.1	40.7
Ivy League	21.3	21.2	17.3	16.8	11.7	14.2	19.7
<u>Occupation at nomination or appointment</u>							
Politics or government	21.3	10.6	21.2	5.0	13.4	10.8	11.5
Judiciary	31.1	28.5	34.6	44.6	36.9	41.9	48.2
Law firm, large	2.4	11.2	9.6	13.9	17.9	25.7	16.1
Law firm, moderate	18.9	27.9	25.0	19.3	19.0	14.9	13.4
Law firm, small	23.0	19.0	9.6	13.9	10.0	4.7	8.2
Professor of law	3.3	2.8	0	3.0	2.1	0.7	1.6
Other	0	0	0	0.5	0.7	1.4	1.0
<u>Occupational experience</u>							
Judicial	34.4	35.2	42.3	54.0	46.2	46.6	52.1
Prosecutorial	45.9	41.9	50.0	38.1	44.1	39.2	41.3
Other	33.6	36.3	30.8	31.2	28.6	31.8	28.9
<u>Political party</u>							
Democrat	94.3	7.3	21.2	91.1	4.8	6.1	87.5
Republican	5.7	92.7	78.8	4.5	91.7	88.5	6.2
Independent or none	0	0	0	4.5	3.4	5.4	5.9
Other	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0.3
<u>American Bar Association rating</u>							
Exceptionally well/well qualified	48.4	45.3	46.1	51.0	53.5	57.4	59.0
Qualified	49.2	54.8	53.8	47.5	46.6	42.6	40.0
Not qualified	2.5	0	0	1.5	0	0	1.0

Note: See Note, table 1.77. Percent subtotals for occupational experience sum to more than 100 because some appointees have had both judicial and prosecutorial experience. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Sheldon Goldman, "Reagan's Judicial Legacy: Completing the Puzzle and Summing Up," *Judicature* 72 (April-May 1989), pp. 320, 321, Table 1; and Sheldon Goldman et al., "Clinton's Judges: Summing up the Legacy," *Judicature* 84 (March-April 2001), p. 244. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Table 1.79

Felony criminal cases filed per judgeship in U.S. District Courts

By circuit and district, 1980-2000

Circuit and district	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<u>First Circuit</u>																					
Maine	31	28	23	41	47	42	63	70	60	55	55	52	46	40	35	38	48	44	45	53	57
Massachusetts	32	37	32	29	33	29	32	31	25	29	23	23	24	26	22	28	28	27	28	32	32
New Hampshire	12	19	15	22	12	14	20	18	18	22	49	24	26	26	36	36	45	49	47	50	49
Rhode Island	22	37	60	34	33	27	22	25	26	26	34	40	50	30	34	34	32	32	40	41	44
Puerto Rico	31	42	32	36	42	52	76	79	82	59	59	63	49	56	52	50	53	41	32	54	44
<u>Second Circuit</u>																					
Connecticut	25	40	36	45	39	28	32	32	36	36	37	35	27	35	26	23	26	27	27	29	27
New York:																					
North	27	33	29	40	35	32	36	43	38	43	49	55	47	47	52	51	46	50	60	56	70
East	40	52	45	45	47	46	56	59	56	64	83	78	82	80	78	72	70	72	71	67	71
South	29	30	28	26	27	39	38	33	31	33	27	35	33	37	30	39	36	41	41	48	42
West	46	45	54	62	63	48	51	55	47	55	50	71	77	83	76	68	70	78	66	77	99
Vermont	20	34	24	23	25	32	38	41	48	49	50	64	47	42	40	71	48	43	55	57	56
<u>Third Circuit</u>																					
Delaware	17	14	11	18	19	11	17	26	15	26	30	22	24	19	19	19	20	24	27	18	19
New Jersey	36	34	32	33	30	28	34	30	29	30	38	35	37	36	34	36	39	38	39	39	43
Pennsylvania:																					
East	15	17	19	22	23	24	29	23	29	26	29	25	28	23	20	25	26	26	29	32	32
Middle	20	32	35	34	35	37	37	38	37	37	60	39	44	48	42	48	51	46	46	52	57
West	19	16	19	18	18	26	25	30	24	24	22	26	28	31	28	24	24	24	25	24	29
Virgin Islands	166	124	159	150	117	127	121	166	137	174	202	118	118	185	104	100	85	70	77	89	118
<u>Fourth Circuit</u>																					
Maryland	39	45	50	44	44	55	48	47	36	38	38	37	36	36	36	38	40	43	42	46	51
North Carolina:																					
East	59	39	56	60	80	55	60	52	57	54	68	87	76	82	82	77	76	72	77	82	101
Middle	52	38	52	73	67	69	80	75	72	91	99	68	74	67	70	75	64	70	77	78	96
West	60	58	57	85	91	106	88	95	110	121	131	139	137	135	98	124	89	108	104	114	126
South Carolina	34	38	39	41	34	25	35	33	50	50	74	56	65	56	61	68	59	70	80	74	72
Virginia:																					
East	40	48	51	51	37	31	51	58	53	63	72	84	84	81	79	84	78	94	104	106	107
West	30	29	28	37	31	32	32	37	37	40	51	72	72	63	68	64	50	62	59	77	75
West Virginia:																					
North	36	33	28	61	54	62	51	80	95	127	88	47	77	35	40	35	35	42	36	48	41
South	28	24	24	36	29	29	47	53	69	53	87	66	68	69	32	43	37	40	41	44	43
<u>Fifth Circuit</u>																					
Alabama:																					
North	38	39	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Middle	46	38	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South	33	36	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Florida:																					
North	29	32	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Middle	37	34	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South	51	62	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Georgia:																					
North	27	29	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Middle	40	40	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South	31	22	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Louisiana:																					
East	21	20	19	32	26	27	27	31	29	29	31	32	33	25	20	20	20	20	21	25	25
Middle	17	13	16	36	31	39	41	28	27	23	28	31	25	42	24	47	44	54	48	63	57
West	24	25	24	31	29	28	26	23	34	25	30	32	25	29	26	24	29	24	24	21	20
Mississippi:																					
North	19	26	34	33	24	19	28	37	31	42	45	32	44	60	44	36	37	40	32	35	44
South	17	33	30	47	44	26	30	44	36	34	47	40	38	42	38	29	30	35	38	42	55
Texas:																					
North	43	43	65	66	57	61	66	65	61	70	68	54	74	62	59	60	56	60	69	76	77
East	31	39	39	38	37	28	22	27	27	46	40	36	44	57	47	48	53	56	52	68	68
South	86	105	113	117	111	109	112	132	131	160	170	88	77	63	64	67	81	94	161	177	201
West	85	85	97	129	121	109	101	107	126	177	168	113	123	110	101	115	158	219	314	377	404
Canal Zone	44	6	8	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<u>Sixth Circuit</u>																					
Kentucky:																					
East	26	24	28	28	29	27	41	39	34	40	45	51	55	57	68	68	69	68	88	89	94
West	55	54	61	50	58	45	45	48	35	35	37	44	42	47	35	35	39	34	46	50	47
Michigan:																					
East	29	29	31	36	39	29	34	41	34	33	41	42	45	48	40	38	40	40	41	39	33
West	18	29	37	40	36	34	37	34	35	42	39	37	34	44	42	44	57	49	60	60	71
Ohio:																					
North	26	27	26	41	40	27	33	37	37	46	38	37	40	45	38	39	36	34	46	40	42
South	33	39	39	39	43	41	44	44	60	62	60	51	53	46	41	36	36	35	51	43	43
Tennessee:																					
East	52	32	59	75	59	37	51	44	46	58	97	72	89	78	72	65	47	55	55	63	83
Middle	55	50	68	81	71	69	77	61	58	72	66	61	46	43	45	28	36	36	39	49	51
West	81	81	102	87	79	71	81	60	87	88	81	77	85	65	64	69	52	57	67	75	61

See notes at end of table.

Felony criminal cases filed per judgeship in U.S. District Courts

Circuit and district	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<u>Seventh Circuit</u>																					
Illinois:																					
North	22	26	34	39	39	27	26	28	32	32	31	31	30	26	23	21	20	20	26	30	
South	47	61	49	80	70	43	46	52	61	44	52	38	51	58	42	54	46	37	71	68	74
Central	37	47	57	57	59	56	43	63	72	83	72	61	64	69	30	51	54	51	65	70	63
Indiana:																					
North	29	25	33	24	24	21	35	49	43	43	35	34	41	45	41	34	33	40	56	61	65
South	22	33	30	29	29	27	30	31	34	38	38	39	39	35	39	33	34	36	34	30	32
Wisconsin:																					
East	29	36	40	44	40	38	35	32	40	47	56	57	60	51	42	48	54	53	50	51	49
West	36	38	34	40	36	41	32	60	60	69	57	47	60	65	46	46	31	50	49	44	53
<u>Eighth Circuit</u>																					
Arkansas:																					
East	42	35	43	48	37	34	38	54	35	42	63	44	51	38	49	49	56	44	52	40	36
West	32	29	30	48	49	32	25	24	28	23	32	32	43	45	51	30	40	31	49	41	53
Iowa:																					
North	33	36	43	39	34	47	40	55	71	94	61	48	57	69	52	67	101	78	74	91	135
South	29	42	43	33	31	33	37	34	42	39	45	41	37	30	36	57	53	51	83	93	97
Minnesota	32	41	38	39	39	38	41	42	35	45	42	45	38	44	40	34	35	43	46	42	48
Missouri:																					
East	33	32	45	61	45	45	45	47	45	48	41	33	39	39	40	48	40	52	60	61	71
West	31	29	37	37	41	46	50	60	49	45	50	42	50	53	48	53	48	44	57	61	82
Nebraska	37	27	29	32	26	31	59	43	40	52	59	46	50	47	50	50	58	66	89	91	109
North Dakota	36	49	50	46	49	48	44	46	61	83	74	78	75	66	76	71	93	76	92	88	84
South Dakota	59	69	66	67	49	63	60	70	68	65	79	77	61	70	81	84	123	122	137	130	107
<u>Ninth Circuit</u>																					
Alaska	35	28	34	42	45	24	19	37	38	26	25	28	54	32	29	26	21	34	56	52	56
Arizona	62	69	55	65	67	67	73	86	92	103	100	122	143	116	103	110	158	187	283	346	259
California:																					
North	31	25	35	44	43	48	38	44	41	37	39	28	28	32	28	32	41	45	29	47	57
East	54	52	68	60	57	58	53	49	71	81	64	63	61	67	67	86	89	105	106	107	126
Central	58	65	55	59	67	48	48	47	43	50	41	38	43	45	40	47	45	50	43	51	
South	87	110	108	121	126	116	133	155	120	122	111	128	174	169	141	213	272	392	467	468	488
Hawaii	34	29	36	50	73	48	45	47	42	52											

70 Sourcebook of criminal justice statistics 2000

Table 1.79

Felony criminal cases filed per judgeship in U.S. District Courts

By circuit and district, 1980-2000--Continued

Note: The Federal courts are organized into 11 geographic circuits. Each circuit consists of a number of District Courts, which are the trial courts, and a Court of Appeals, which hears appeals taken from other courts. There is also a separate District Court and Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. Data for 1980-86 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1987, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30.

On Oct. 1, 1981 the number of U.S. District Court Circuits was increased from 10 to 11. The new circuit was created by the removal of Alabama, Florida, and Georgia from the Fifth Circuit and the reorganization of these courts into the Eleventh Circuit.

The sharp decline in criminal cases filed in the Canal Zone resulted from the passage of the Panama Canal Act of 1979 (Public Law 96-70), signed Sept. 27, 1979. The U.S. District Court in the Canal Zone was closed on Mar. 31, 1982 pursuant to passage of this Act.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, **Federal Court Management Statistics 1985, 1991, 1997, 2000** (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.80

Duties performed by magistrate judges in U.S. District Courts

1990, 1996-2000

Activity	1990	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total	448,107	552,442	578,330	611,492	647,199	806,452
Trial jurisdiction cases	100,930	74,806	85,257	96,832	109,101	88,449
Class A misdemeanors	13,248	10,356	10,177	10,633	10,773	8,990
Petty offenses	87,682	64,450	75,080	86,199	98,328	79,459
Preliminary proceedings	157,987	202,560	217,616	241,031	259,153	264,997
Search warrants	20,672	27,811	29,563	30,371	32,607	29,824
Arrest warrants/summonses	18,972	21,119	23,116	26,252	28,749	26,880
Initial appearances	49,624	55,206	60,419	68,982	74,875	77,752
Preliminary examinations	7,145	10,303	13,049	14,436	16,059	16,589
Arraignments	34,311	40,415	41,559	45,524	48,132	49,740
Detention hearings	17,191	26,800	28,996	32,948	36,381	37,490
Bail reviews	7,858	9,919	10,018	10,250	10,833	10,741
Other ^a	2,214	10,687	10,896	12,268	11,517	15,981
Additional duties	171,127	236,344	235,523	233,778	234,905	404,712
Criminal	35,576	52,855	52,382	49,587	51,182	108,823
Motions ^b	26,509	28,444	27,329	24,071	24,623	67,099
Evidentiary hearings	2,256	1,990	1,788	1,998	2,302	1,990
Pretrial conferences ^c	3,488	5,837	5,737	5,763	5,793	10,965
Probation/supervised release	529	2,295	2,600	2,960	3,007	3,109
Guilty pleas	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10,614
Other ^d	2,794	14,289	14,928	14,795	15,457	15,046
Civil	114,968	151,872	154,837	157,755	158,703	270,876
Settlement conferences	12,656	22,460	23,549	23,113	24,666	24,255
Other pretrial conferences	32,545	39,670	40,999	40,107	39,265	49,724
Motions ^b	61,594	66,230	66,535	69,517	68,043	171,659
Evidentiary hearings	1,964	602	660	740	644	501
Social Security	5,112	4,603	4,553	5,261	6,132	5,516
Special masterhips	1,097	1,080	963	886	753	734
Other ^e	NA	17,227	17,578	18,131	19,200	18,487
Prisoner litigation	20,583	31,617	28,304	26,436	25,020	25,013
State habeas corpus	6,078	7,576	8,046	9,261	9,692	10,125
Federal habeas corpus	2,339	3,562	3,778	4,024	3,406	3,469
Civil rights	12,166	20,479	16,480	13,151	11,922	11,419
Evidentiary hearings ^f	1,284	1,599	1,120	948	771	800
Civil consent	4,958	9,948	10,081	10,339	11,320	11,481
Without trial	3,950	8,029	8,318	8,791	9,822	10,181
Jury trial	495	955	964	892	850	750
Non-jury trial	513	964	799	656	648	550
Miscellaneous matters	13,105	28,784	29,853	29,512	32,720	36,813

Note: The Federal Magistrates Act (28 U.S.C. 636(b)) provides the authority under which magistrate judges assist courts in the performance of "additional duties." This authority was both broadened and clarified by Public Law 94-577, Oct. 21, 1976, and by new procedural rules governing most habeas corpus proceedings in the district courts, effective Feb. 1, 1977. The changes make clear the ability of the parties of a civil case to consent to have the case referred to a magistrate for trial as a special matter; the changes also empower magistrates to conduct evidentiary hearings in prisoner petition cases. Additionally, the role of magistrates in providing pretrial assistance to district judges in both dispositive and non-dispositive matters has been clarified. A magistrate's authority to conduct arraignments following indictment in a criminal case is provided under Rule 10 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure in 86 Districts. Data for 1990 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1996, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30. Some data have been revised by the Source and will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aData for 1990 include material witness hearings only; data for 1996-2000 include material witness hearings and attorney hearings.

^bData for 1990-99 include contested motions only; data for 2000 include both contested and uncontested motions.

^cData for 1990-99 do not include status conferences; data for 2000 include status conferences.

^dData for 1990 include writs only; data for 1996-2000 include writs, mental competency hearings, and motion hearings.

^eData for 1996-2000 include fee applications, summary jury trials, and motion hearings.

^fData for evidentiary hearings are not included in the totals for prison litigation.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Judicial Business of the United States Courts: 2000 Annual Report of the Director* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 2001), pp. 66, 67.

Table 1.81

Number and term of judges of appellate and general trial courts

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 2000

Jurisdiction	Court of last resort	Appellate courts				General trial courts	Number of judges	Term (in years)
		Number of judges ^a	Term (in years) ^b	Intermediate appellate court	Number of judges	Term (in years)		
Alabama	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Criminal Appeals	5	6	Circuit courts	131
				Court of Civil Appeals	5	6		6
Alaska	Supreme Court	5	10	Court of Appeals	3	8	Superior courts	40 ^c
Arizona	Supreme Court	5	6	Court of Appeals	22	6	Superior courts	136 ^d
Arkansas	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	12	8	Chancery/Probate courts and Circuit courts	106 ^e (e)
California	Supreme Court	7	12	Court of Appeals	93	12	Superior courts	1,012 ^f
Colorado	Supreme Court	7	10	Court of Appeals	16	8	District courts	154 ^g
Connecticut	Supreme Court	7	8	Appellate Court	9	8	Superior courts	167
Delaware	Supreme Court	5	12	X	X	X	Superior courts	17
							Court of Chancery	5
Florida	Supreme Court	7	6	District Courts of Appeals	61	6	Circuit courts	468
Georgia	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	10	6	Superior courts	175
Hawaii	Supreme Court	5	10	Intermediate Court of Appeals	4	10	Circuit courts	27 ^h
Idaho	Supreme Court	5	6	Court of Appeals	3	6	District courts	37 ⁱ
Illinois	Supreme Court	7	10	Appellate Court	42 ^j	10	Circuit courts	497 ^k
Indiana	Supreme Court	5	10 ^m	Court of Appeals	15 ⁿ	10 ^m	Superior Court, Probate Court, and Circuit courts	279
Iowa	Supreme Court	9	8	Court of Appeals	6	6	District courts	328
Kansas	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	10	4	District courts	156 ^o
Kentucky	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	14	8	Circuit courts	108
Louisiana	Supreme Court	8	10	Court of Appeals	54	10	District courts	222 ^p
Maine	Supreme Judicial Court	7	7	X	X	X	Superior courts	16
Maryland	Court of Appeals	7	10	Court of Special Appeals	13	10	Circuit courts	140
Massachusetts	Supreme Judicial Court	7	To age 70	Appeals Court	14	To age 70	Superior courts	80
Michigan	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	28	6	Circuit courts	210
Minnesota	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	16	6	District courts	254
Mississippi	Supreme Court	9	8	Court of Appeals	10	8	Circuit courts	49
Missouri	Supreme Court	7	12	Court of Appeals	32	12	Circuit courts	135 ^q
Montana	Supreme Court	7	8	X	X	X	District courts	37 ^r
Nebraska	Supreme Court	7	6 ^s	Court of Appeals	6	6 ^s	District courts	53
Nevada	Supreme Court	5	6	X	X	X	District courts	51
New Hampshire	Supreme Court	5	To age 70	X	X	X	Superior courts	28 ^u
New Jersey	Supreme Court	7	7 ^v	Appellate Division of Superior Court	32	7 ^v	Superior courts	384 ^w
New Mexico	Supreme Court	5	8	Court of Appeals	10	8	District courts	72
New York	Court of Appeals	7	14	Appellate Division of Supreme Court	56	5 ^y	Supreme courts and County courts	496 (y)
				Appellate Terms of Supreme Court	15	5 ^y		
North Carolina	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	12	8	Superior courts	99 ^z
North Dakota	Supreme Court	5	10	X	X	X	District courts	43
Ohio	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	66	6	Courts of Common Pleas	372
Oklahoma	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Appeals	12	6	District courts	71 ^{aa}
	Court of Criminal Appeals	5	6					
Oregon	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	10	6	Circuit courts	160
							Tax court	1
Pennsylvania	Supreme Court	7	10	Superior Court	15	10	Courts of Common Pleas	386
				Commonwealth Court	9	10		
Rhode Island	Supreme Court	5	Life	X	X	X	Superior courts	22
South Carolina	Supreme Court	5	10	Court of Appeals	9	6	Circuit courts	46 ^{ab}
South Dakota	Supreme Court	5	8	X	X	X	Circuit courts	37 ^{ac}
Tennessee	Supreme Court	5	8	Court of Appeals	12	8	Chancery courts	33
				Court of Criminal Appeals	12	8	Circuit courts	85
							Criminal courts	31
Texas	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Appeals	80	6	District courts	396
	Court of Criminal Appeals	9	6					
Utah	Supreme Court	5	10 ^{ad}	Court of Appeals	7	10 ^{ad}	District courts	70 ^{ae}
Vermont	Supreme Court	5	6	X	X	X	Superior courts and District courts	29 ^{af}
Virginia	Supreme Court	7	12	Court of Appeals	10	8	Circuit courts	148
Washington	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Appeals	21	6	Superior courts	167
West Virginia	Supreme Court of Appeals	5	12	X	X	X	Circuit courts	62
Wisconsin	Supreme Court	7	10	Court of Appeals	16	6	Circuit courts	234
Wyoming	Supreme Court	5	8	X	X	X	District courts	17
District of Columbia	Court of Appeals	9	15	X	X	X	Superior court	59
American Samoa	High Court	8 ^{ag}	(ah)	X	X	X	X	X
Puerto Rico	Supreme Court	7	To age 70	Circuit Court of Appeals	33	16	Court of First Instance	315

See notes on next page.

Table 1.81

Number and term of judges of appellate and general trial courts

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 2000--Continued

Note: These data were collected through information provided by the National Center for State Courts, State court administration offices, and a search of State statutes.

^aNumber includes chief justice.

^bInitial term may be shorter.

^cPlus eight masters.

^dPlus two part-time judges.

^eThere are 30 circuit court judges who serve 4-year terms. Chancery probate court consists of 33 judges who serve 6-year terms. Forty-three additional judges serve both circuit and chancery courts.

^fPlus 205 commissioners.

^gPlus 32 magistrates.

^hPlus 15 family judges.

ⁱPlus 81 full-time magistrate/judges.

^jPlus 10 supplemental judges.

^kPlus 318 associate judges and 50 permissive associate judges.

^lAssociate judges, 4 years.

^m2 years initial; 10 years retention.

ⁿPlus one tax court judge.

^oPlus 69 district magistrates.

^pPlus 11 commissioners.

^qPlus 175 associate circuit judges.

^rPlus six judges for Water Court and one for Workers' Compensation Court.

^sMore than 3 years for first election and every 6 years thereafter.

^tInitial term is for 3 years but not more than 5 years.

^uPlus 11 full-time marital masters.

^vFollowed by tenure.

^wPlus 21 surrogates.

^xOn reapportionment until age 70.

^yIntermediate appellate courts are appointed to 5 years or duration; general trial courts, 14 years for supreme court and 10 years for county courts.

^zPlus 100 clerks with estate jurisdiction.

^{aa}Plus 77 associate judges and 73 special judges.

^{ab}Plus 21 masters-in-equity.

^{ac}Plus 8 law magistrates, 7 part-time law magistrates, 92 full-time clerk magistrates, and 58 part-time clerk magistrates.

^{ad}3 years initial; 10 years retention.

^{ae}Plus 7 domestic court commissioners.

^{af}District and superior court judges also serve as family court judges.

^{ag}Chief judges and associate judges sit on appellate and trial divisions.

^{ah}For good behavior.

Source: The Council of State Governments, *The Book of the States 2000-01*, Vol. 33 (Lexington, KY: The Council of State Governments, 2000), pp. 131-134. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.82

Selected qualification requirements of judges of appellate and trial courts of general jurisdiction

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 2000

Jurisdiction	Years of minimum residence				Minimum age		Member of		Other	
	In State		In district				State bar (years)			
	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial
Alabama	1	1		1					(a)	(a)
Alaska	5	5					8 ^b	5 ^b		
Arizona	10 ^c	5	(d)	1		30	10 ^c	5 ^b		
Arkansas	2	2	(d)			28	8 ^b	6 ^e		
California							10	10		
Colorado	Y	Y		Y			5	5		
Connecticut	Y	Y					10	Y		
Delaware	Y	Y		Y					(f)	(f)
Florida	Y	Y	Y	Y ^g			10	5		
Georgia	Y	3				30	7	7		
Hawaii	Y	Y					10	10		
Idaho	2	1			30		10	10		
Illinois	Y	Y	Y	Y					(a)	
Indiana		1	Y ^h	Y			10 ⁱ			
Iowa				Y					(a)	
Kansas				Y	30		(b)	5		
Kentucky	2	2	2	2			8	8		
Louisiana	2	2	2	2			5	5		
Maine									(f)	(f)
Maryland	5	5	6 months	6 months	30	30	Y	Y		
Michigan			(d)				Y ^j	Y		
Minnesota							Y	Y		
Mississippi	5	5			30	26	5	5 ^b		
Missouri	(k)	(k)	(d)	Y	30	30	Y	Y		
Montana	2	2					5	5		
Nebraska	3 ^l		Y	Y	30	30	5 ^b	5 ^b		
Nevada	2	2			25	25	Y			
New Jersey		(m)		(m)			10 ^b	10 ^b		
New Mexico	3	3		Y	35	35	10 ^b	6 ^b		
New York	Y	Y	Y ^l	Y ^l		18	10	10		
North Carolina				Y			Y	Y		
North Dakota	Y ^l	Y		Y				Y		
Ohio	Y ^l	Y	(n)	Y			6 ^b	6 ^b	(a)	
Oklahoma		6 months	1	Y	30		5	4 ^o		
Oregon	3	3		Y			Y	Y		
Pennsylvania	1	1		Y			Y	Y		
Rhode Island					21			Y	(a)	
South Carolina	5	5			32	32	8	8		
South Dakota	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y		
Tennessee	5	5	Y	1	35	30			(p)	(p)
Texas	Y			2	35	25	10 ^{b,o}	4 ^{b,o}		
Utah	5 ^q	3		Y	30 ^r	25	Y	Y		
Vermont	5	5		(s)			5	5		
Virginia		Y		Y			5	5		
Washington	1	1	1	1			Y	Y		
West Virginia	5	Y		Y	30	30	10	5		
Wisconsin	10 days	10 days	10 days	10 days			5	5		
Wyoming	3	2			30	28	9			
District of Columbia			90 days	90 days			5	5 ^t		
Northern Mariana Islands						30				
Puerto Rico	5						10	7		

See notes on next page.

Table 1.82

Selected qualification requirements of judges of appellate and trial courts of general jurisdiction

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 2000--Continued

Note: See Note, table 1.81. "Appellate" refers to judges of courts of last resort and intermediate appellate courts. "Trial" refers to judges of courts of general trial jurisdiction. In some instances, information on the length of time for residency and legal experience requirements was not supplied. There are no qualification requirements for judges in Massachusetts or New Hampshire. In the table, "Y" indicates that the requirement applies but no length of time was specified.

^aLicensed attorney.

^bLength of time as member of State bar not specified but must have been engaged in active practice of law for a specified number of years.

^cFor court of appeals, 5 years.

^dNo local residency requirement stated for supreme court. Local residency required for court of appeals.

^ePractice or bench.

^fLearned in law.

^gInitial appointment, must be resident of district at the time of original appointment.

^hFor court of appeals judges only.

ⁱIn the supreme court and the court of appeals, 5 years service as a general jurisdiction judge may be substituted.

^jSupreme court: State bar member and practice at least 5 years.

^kAt the appellate level must have been a State voter for 9 years. At the general trial court level must have been a State voter for 3 years.

^lNo State residency requirement specified for court of appeals.

^mVaries by county.

ⁿNo local residency requirement for supreme court. Court of appeals requires district residency.

^oOr a judge of court record.

^pQualified to practice law.

^qSupreme court is 5 years; court of appeals is 3 years.

^rSupreme court is 30 years; court of appeals is 25 years.

^sNo local residency requirement stated for superior court; district court must reside in geographic unit.

^tSuperior court: judge also must be an active member of the District of Columbia bar and have been engaged, during the 5 years immediately preceding the judicial nomination, in the active practice of law.

Source: The Council of State Governments, *The Book of the States 2000-01*, Vol. 33 (Lexington, KY: The Council of State Governments, 2000), pp. 135, 136. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.83

Salaries of judges of highest, appellate, and general trial courts, and date of last salary change

By type of court and jurisdiction, 2000

Jurisdiction	Type of court			Date of last salary change
	Highest court	Intermediate appellate court	General trial court	
Alabama	\$140,950	\$139,580	\$100,526 ^a	10/1/00
Alaska	112,224	106,020	103,776	7/1/98
Arizona	120,500	118,000	115,500	1/1/00
Arkansas	117,296	113,586	109,871	7/1/00
California	149,686	140,332	122,628	7/1/00
Colorado	99,986	95,486	90,986	7/1/00
Connecticut ^b	124,683	116,267	111,279	4/1/00
Delaware	132,100	X	125,900	7/1/00
Florida	150,000	138,500	130,000	10/1/00
Georgia	147,909	146,994	127,938 ^a	10/1/00
Hawaii	101,432	97,106	93,861	7/1/00
Idaho	97,727	96,727	91,596	7/1/00
Illinois	153,052	144,049	132,182	7/1/00
Indiana	115,000	110,000	90,000	8/1/97
Iowa	113,200	108,900	103,500	7/1/00
Kansas	109,756	105,955	95,847	6/13/99
Kentucky	114,373	109,705	105,037	7/1/00
Louisiana	103,336	97,928	92,520	7/1/97
Maine	100,169	X	93,908	7/1/00
Maryland	121,600	114,400	110,500	1/1/00
Massachusetts	126,943	117,467	112,777	7/1/00
Michigan	140,816	129,551	119,694	1/1/00
Minnesota	110,998	104,589	98,180	1/1/00
Mississippi	102,300	95,500	94,700	7/1/99
Missouri	123,000	115,000	108,000	7/1/00
Montana	83,550	X	77,439	7/1/99
Nebraska	111,003	105,543	102,678	7/1/00
Nevada	126,103	X	110,000 ^b	3/23/99
New Hampshire	106,518	X	99,860	10/1/00
New Jersey	145,881	141,176	133,330	1/14/00
New Mexico	90,407	85,887	81,593	7/1/00
New York	151,200	144,000	136,700	1/1/99
North Carolina ^b	115,336	110,530	104,523	7/1/00
North Dakota	85,483	X	78,887	7/1/99
Ohio	117,250	109,250	100,500	1/1/00
Oklahoma	97,807	93,530	88,511	1/1/98
Oregon	93,600	91,500	85,300	7/1/97
Pennsylvania	131,022	126,919	113,789	1/1/00
Rhode Island ^b	118,650	X	106,825	7/4/99
South Carolina	117,167	114,237	111,309	6/1/00
South Dakota	94,886	X	88,630	6/1/00
Tennessee	114,528	109,200	104,484	7/1/00
Texas	113,000	107,350	101,700 ^a	9/1/98
Utah	109,700	104,700	99,700	7/1/00
Vermont	99,489	X	94,504	7/1/00
Virginia	128,352	121,936	119,154	11/25/99
Washington	123,600	117,420	111,549	9/1/00
West Virginia	95,000	X	90,000	7/1/99
Wisconsin	117,998	112,100	105,755	10/8/00
Wyoming	93,000	X	83,700	1/1/99
National average	116,184	114,280	104,349	X
District of Columbia	149,900	X	141,300	1/1/98
Federal system	173,600	149,900	141,300	1/1/98
American Samoa	74,303	X	X	NA
Guam	126,000	X	100,000	12/1/94
Northern Mariana Islands	126,000	X	120,000	2/1/93
Puerto Rico	100,000	90,000	65,000	7/1/98
Virgin Islands	X	X	100,000	10/1/93

Note: The salaries reported for the highest courts refer to salaries paid to associate justices, not chief justices. National averages for the highest courts and general trial courts are based on figures for the 50 States. For intermediate appellate courts, the average is based on the 39 States that have such courts.

^aMedian salary. If more than half the salaries are the same as the minimum or the maximum salary, then the median (the midpoint above which and below which 50% of the salaries fall) is listed as either the minimum or maximum salary.

^bThe base pay is supplemented by increments for length of service.

Source: National Center for State Courts, *Survey of Judicial Salaries*, Vol. 26, No. 1 (Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, Winter 2000), p. 10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.84

Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of the highest appellate court justices

By State, as of June 2001

State	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method ^a	Term	Method	Term (in years)
Alabama	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Alaska	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	10
Arizona	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	6
Arkansas	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
California	Appointed by governor	12 years	Retention election	12
Colorado	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	10
Connecticut	Judicial selection commission	8 years	Commission reviews, governor renominates, legislature confirms	8
Delaware	Nominating commission	12 years	Competitive reapplication to commission, reappointment by governor, senate confirms	12
District of Columbia ^b	Nominating commission	15 years	Reappointment by judicial tenure commission or President	15
Florida	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Georgia	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Hawaii	Nominating commission	10 years	Reappointment by commission	10
Idaho	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Illinois	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
Indiana	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	10
Iowa	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	8
Kansas	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Kentucky	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Louisiana ^c	Partisan election	10 years	Partisan election	10
Maine	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor, legislature confirms	7
Maryland ^d	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	10
Massachusetts	Nominating commission	To age 70	X	X
Michigan ^e	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
Minnesota	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Mississippi	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Missouri	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	12
Montana	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election, but if unopposed, retention election	8
Nebraska	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
Nevada	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
New Hampshire	Appointed by governor ^f	To age 70	X	X
New Jersey	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor, with senate consent	To age 70
New Mexico	Nominating commission	Until next general election	Partisan election the first time; after that, winner runs in retention election	8
New York ^d	Nominating commission	14 years	Competitive reapplication to commission, reappointment by governor, senate confirms	14
North Carolina	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
North Dakota	Nonpartisan election	10 years	Nonpartisan election	10
Ohio ^g	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Oklahoma ^h	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Oregon	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Pennsylvania	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
Rhode Island	Nominating commission	Life tenure	X	X
South Carolina	Nominating commission ⁱ	10 years	Reelected by legislature	10
South Dakota	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	8
Tennessee	Nominating commission	Until the biennial general election but not less than 30 days	Retention election	8
Texas ^h	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Utah	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	10
Vermont	Nominating commission	6 years	Retained by vote in general assembly	6
Virginia	Elected by legislature	12 years	Reelected by legislature	12
Washington	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
West Virginia	Partisan election	12 years	Partisan election	12
Wisconsin	Nonpartisan election	10 years	Nonpartisan election	10
Wyoming	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	8

See notes on next page.

Table 1.84

Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of the highest appellate court justices

By State, as of June 2001--Continued

Note: These data were compiled through a survey of State statutes; they were then verified by personnel of the American Judicature Society.

"Initial selection" is defined as the constitutional or statutory method by which judges are selected for a full term of office. "Partisan election" refers to elections in which the judicial candidates' names appear on the ballot with their respective party labels; "nonpartisan election" refers to elections in which no party labels are attached to judicial candidates' names on the ballot. "Retention election" refers to an election in which a judge runs unopposed on the ballot and the electorate votes solely on the question of the judge's continuation in office. In a retention election, the judge must win a majority of the vote in order to serve a full term, except in Illinois which requires 60% and New Mexico which requires 57%. "Nominating commission" is a merit selection procedure that refers to the nonpartisan body, composed of lawyers and nonlawyers, which actively recruits, screens, and nominates prospective judicial candidates to the executive for appointment. The nominating commission method of selection was established by executive order in Delaware, Maryland, and Massachusetts and by constitutional or statutory authority in all other jurisdictions.

^aIn States that use nominating commissions, the governor generally makes the appointment.

^bInitial appointment is made by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate. If the President does not wish to reappoint the judge, the District of Columbia Nomination Commission compiles a new list of candidates.

^cAlthough party affiliation of judicial candidates appears on ballots, judicial primaries are open and candidates generally do not solicit party support. This gives judicial elections a nonpartisan character.

^dThe highest State court is named the Court of Appeals.

^eParty affiliations of judicial candidates are not listed on the general election ballot, so the election is technically nonpartisan. However, candidates are nominated at party conventions and frequently run with party endorsements.

^fSubject to approval of an elected five-member executive council.

^gParty affiliations of judicial candidates are not listed on the general election ballot, so the election is technically nonpartisan. However, candidates run in partisan primary elections and frequently run with party endorsements.

^hOklahoma and Texas have two courts of final jurisdiction: the supreme court, which has final civil jurisdiction; and the court of criminal appeals, which has final criminal jurisdiction. The selection process is the same for both.

ⁱThe Judicial Merit Selection Commission screens and then recommends a list of three judicial candidates to the legislature. The legislature votes only on the list submitted by the commission. If all candidates on the list are rejected, the process begins again with the commission.

Source: American Judicature Society, *Judicial Selection in the United States: A Compendium of Provisions*, 2nd edition (Chicago: American Judicature Society, 1993); and data provided by the American Judicature Society. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.85

Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of intermediate appellate court judges in 39 States

As of June 2001

State	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method ^a	Term	Method	Term (in years)
Alabama ^b	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Alaska	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	8
Arizona	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	6
Arkansas	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
California	Appointed by governor	12 years	Retention election	12
Colorado	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	8
Connecticut	Nominating commission	8 years	Commission reviews, governor renominates, legislature confirms	8
Florida	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Georgia	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Hawaii	Nominating commission	10 years	Reappointment by commission	10
Idaho	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Illinois	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
Indiana	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	10
Iowa	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Kansas	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	4
Kentucky	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Louisiana ^c	Partisan election	10 years	Partisan election	10
Maryland	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	10
Massachusetts	Nominating commission	To age 70	X	X
Michigan ^d	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Minnesota	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Mississippi	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Missouri	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	12
Nebraska	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
New Jersey	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor with senate consent	To age 70
New Mexico	Nominating commission	Until next general election	Partisan election the first time; after that, winner runs in retention election	8
New York	Nominating commission	5 years	Commission reviews, reappointment by governor	5
North Carolina	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
Ohio ^e	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Oklahoma	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Oregon	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Pennsylvania ^f	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
South Carolina	Nominating commission ^g	6 years	Reelected by legislature	6
Tennessee ^b	Nominating commission	Until the biennial general election but not less than 30 days	Retention election	8
Texas	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Utah	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
Virginia	Elected by legislature	8 years	Reelected by legislature	8
Washington	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Wisconsin	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6

Note: See Note, table 1.84. States not listed do not have intermediate appellate courts.

^aIn States that use nominating commissions, the governor makes the appointment.^bAlabama and Tennessee have two intermediate appellate courts: the court of civil appeals, which has civil jurisdiction, and the court of criminal appeals, which has criminal jurisdiction. The selection process is the same for both.^cAlthough party affiliation of judicial candidates appears on ballots, judicial primaries are open and candidates generally do not solicit party support. This gives judicial elections a nonpartisan character.^dParty affiliations of judicial candidates are not listed on the general election ballot, so the election is technically nonpartisan. However, candidates are nominated at party conventions and frequently run with party endorsements.^eParty affiliations of judicial candidates are not listed on the general election ballot, so the election is technically nonpartisan. However, candidates run in partisan primary elections and frequently run with party endorsements.^fPennsylvania has two intermediate appellate courts; the superior court and the commonwealth court. The selection process is the same for both.^gThe Judicial Merit Selection Commission screens and then recommends a list of three judicial candidates to the legislature. The legislature votes only on the list submitted by the commission. If all candidates on the list are rejected, the process begins again with the commission.Source: American Judicature Society, *Judicial Selection in the United States: A Compendium of Provisions*, 2nd edition (Chicago: American Judicature Society, 1993); and data provided by the American Judicature Society. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.86

Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of general jurisdiction court judges

By State and name of court, as of June 2001

State/name of court(s)	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method ^a	Term	Method	Term (in years)
<u>Alabama</u>				
Circuit court	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
<u>Alaska</u>				
Superior court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
<u>Arizona</u>				
Superior court ^b	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	4
<u>Arkansas</u>				
Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
<u>California</u>				
Superior court	Nonpartisan election or gubernatorial appointment ^c	6 years	Nonpartisan election ^d	6
<u>Colorado</u>				
District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	6
<u>Connecticut</u>				
Superior court	Nominating commission	8 years	Commission reviews, governor renominates, legislature confirms	8
<u>Delaware</u>				
Superior court	Nominating commission	12 years	Competitive reapplication to commission, reappointment by governor, senate confirms	12
<u>District of Columbia</u>				
Superior Court ^e	Nominating commission	15 years	Reappointment by judicial tenure commission or President	15
<u>Florida</u>				
Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Georgia</u>				
Superior court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
<u>Hawaii</u>				
Circuit court	Nominating commission	10 years	Reappointment by commission	10
<u>Idaho</u>				
District court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
<u>Illinois</u>				
Circuit court	Partisan election ^f	6 years	Retention election	6
<u>Indiana</u>				
Circuit court	Partisan election ^g	6 years	Partisan election ^g	6
Superior court	Partisan election ^h	6 years ⁱ	Partisan election ^j	6
<u>Iowa</u>				
District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
<u>Kansas</u>				
District court	Nominating commission, partisan election ^k	Until next general election	Retention election ^l	4
<u>Kentucky</u>				
Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
<u>Louisiana</u> ^m				
District court	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
<u>Maine</u>				
Superior court	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor, legislature confirms	7
<u>Maryland</u>				
Circuit court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Nonpartisan election	15
<u>Massachusetts</u>				
Trial Court of the Commonwealth	Nominating commission	To age 70	X	X
<u>Michigan</u> ⁿ				
Circuit court	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
<u>Minnesota</u>				
District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Mississippi</u>				
Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
Chancery court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
<u>Missouri</u>				
Circuit court	Partisan election ^o	6 years ^p	Partisan election ^q	6
<u>Montana</u>				
District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election, but if unopposed, retention election	6
<u>Nebraska</u>				
District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
<u>Nevada</u>				
District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>New Hampshire</u>				
Superior court	Appointed by governor ^r	To age 70	X	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.86

Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of general jurisdiction court judges

By State and name of court, as of June 2001--Continued

State/name of court(s)	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method ^a	Term	Method	Term (in years)
<u>New Jersey</u> Superior court	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor with senate consent	To age 70
<u>New Mexico</u> District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election	Partisan election the first time; after that, winner runs in retention election	6
<u>New York</u> Supreme court	Partisan election	14 years	Partisan election	14
<u>North Carolina</u> ^s Superior court	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
<u>North Dakota</u> District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Ohio</u> ^t Common Pleas court	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
<u>Oklahoma</u> District court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
<u>Oregon</u> Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Pennsylvania</u> Common Pleas court	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
<u>Rhode Island</u> Superior court	Nominating commission	Life tenure	X	X
<u>South Carolina</u> Circuit court	Nominating commission ^u	6 years	Reelected by legislature	6
<u>South Dakota</u> Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
<u>Tennessee</u> Circuit court	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
<u>Texas</u> District court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
<u>Utah</u> District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
<u>Vermont</u> Superior court	Nominating commission	6 years	Automatic retention unless legislature votes against it	6
<u>Virginia</u> Circuit court	Elected by legislature	8 years	Reelected by legislature	8
<u>Washington</u> Superior court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
<u>West Virginia</u> Circuit court	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
<u>Wisconsin</u> Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Wyoming</u> District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6

Note: See Note, table 1.84. Courts of general jurisdiction are defined as having unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction (Larry C. Berkson, "Judicial Selection in the United States: A Special Report," *Judicature* 64 (October 1980) p. 178).

^aIn States that use nominating commissions, the governor makes the appointment.

^bCounties with populations less than 250,000 select and retain superior court judges in nonpartisan elections for 4-year terms.

^cLocal electors can choose either nonpartisan elections or gubernatorial appointment.

^dJudge must be elected to a full term on a nonpartisan ballot at the next general election. If the election is not contested, the incumbent's name does not appear on the ballot.

^eInitial appointment is made by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate. If the President does not wish to reappoint the judge, the District of Columbia Nomination Commission compiles a new list of candidates.

^fCircuit court associate judges are appointed by the circuit judges in each circuit for 4-year terms, as provided by supreme court rule.

^gIn Vanderburgh County, initial selection and retention are by nonpartisan election.

^hA nominating commission is used for the superior court judges of Lake and St. Joseph Counties. In Vanderburgh County the election is nonpartisan.

ⁱIn Lake and St. Joseph Counties each appointed judge serves until the next general election but not less than 2 years.

^jNonpartisan elections are used in Allen and Vanderburgh Counties. Retention elections are used in Lake and St. Joseph Counties.

^kSeventeen of 31 districts use a nominating commission for district judge selection; the remaining 14 select district judges in partisan elections.

^lFourteen of 31 districts use partisan elections.

^mAlthough party affiliation of judicial candidates appears on ballots, judicial primaries are open and candidates generally do not solicit party support. This gives judicial elections a nonpartisan character.

ⁿParty affiliations of judicial candidates are not listed on the general election ballot, so the election is technically nonpartisan. However, candidates are nominated at party conventions and frequently run with party endorsements.

^oNominating commissions are used for selecting circuit court judges in Jackson, Clay, Platte, and St. Louis Counties.

^pAn associate circuit court judge's term is 4 years; also in counties that use nominating commissions, the appointed judge serves until the next general election but not less than 1 year.

^qRetention elections are used in Jackson, Clay, Platte, and St. Louis Counties.

^rSubject to approval by an elected five-member executive council.

^sIn addition, a small number of special judges of superior court are appointed by the governor for terms of varying length.

^tParty affiliations of judicial candidates are not listed on the general election ballot, so the election is technically nonpartisan. However, candidates run in partisan primary elections and frequently run with party endorsements.

^uThe Judicial Merit Selection Commission screens and then recommends a list of three judicial candidates to the legislature. The legislature votes on the list submitted by the commission. If all candidates on the list are rejected, the process begins again with the commission.

Source: American Judicature Society, *Judicial Selection in the United States: A Compendium of Provisions*, 2nd edition (Chicago: American Judicature Society, 1993); and data provided by the American Judicature Society. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.87

Staff and budget of judicial conduct organizations

By State

State	Total employed	Administrative or executive director	Attorneys	Investigators	Administrative assistants, secretaries	Other staff	Budget amount ^a	Judges subject to jurisdiction	Reporting period
Alabama ^b	3	1	0	0	1	1	\$231,651	689	10/98 to 9/99
Alaska	2	1	0	0	1	0	218,300 ^c	62	7/99 to 6/00
Arizona	5	1	1	1	1	1	360,000	475	7/98 to 6/99
Arkansas	4	1	0	1	1	1	323,703 ^d	400	7/98 to 6/99
California	26	1	14	0	9	2	3,101,000	1,580	7/98 to 6/99
Colorado	2	1	0	0	1	0	125,000	284	1999
Connecticut	2	1	0	(e)	1	0	202,719 ^f	294	7/98 to 6/99
Delaware ^g	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	124	1999
District of Columbia	3	1	1	0	1	0	133,000 ^h	93	1/98 to 9/99
Florida	4	1	2	0	1	0	516,428	799	7/98 to 6/99
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	1	(i)	64,249	120	7/98 to 6/99
Idaho	2	1	0	0	1	0	122,100	130	1999
Illinois ^b	6	1	0	2	2	1	525,000	923	7/98 to 6/99
Indiana	2	1	0	0	1	0	(j)	500 ^k	7/99 to 6/00
Kansas	5	1	1	2	1	0	49,926 ^l	500 ^k	7/99 to 6/00
Kentucky	5	1	1	2	1	0	126,958	404	7/98 to 6/99
Louisiana	11	3	3	1	4	0	609,829	760	7/99 to 6/00
Maine	2	1	0	0	1	0	40,000	75	1998
Maryland	5	1	2	0	1	1	NA	320	NA
Michigan	7	1	3	0	3	0	916,800	1,058 ^k	10/98 to 9/99
Minnesota	2	1	0	0	1	0	258,000	383	7/98 to 6/99
Mississippi	5	1	1	1	2	0	369,323	700	7/99 to 6/00
Missouri	4	1	0	1	2	0	216,496	650	7/98 to 6/99
Montana	1	0	0	0	1	0	15,000 ^m	159	7/99 to 6/00
Nebraska	2	1	0	1	0	0	20,000	135	1999
Nevada	3	1	0	0	2	0	375,997	174	7/99 to 6/00
New Hampshire	3	1	0	0	2	0	20,000	245	7/98 to 6/99
New Jersey	3	1	0	1	1	0	260,000	850	7/98 to 6/99
New Mexico	3	1	1	0	1	0	224,751	282	7/98 to 6/99
New York	27	1	8	7	9	2	1,947,500	3,500	4/99 to 3/00
North Carolina	2	1	(n)	(n)	1	0	112,141	330	7/98 to 6/99
North Dakota ^o	4	0	2	0	2	0	248,000	135	7/98 to 6/99
Ohio ^p	18	1	6	2	6	3	1,328,024	1,130	1998
Oklahoma	2	1	(e)	0	1	0	302,000	600	7/99 to 6/00
Oregon	2	1	0	0	1	0	99,315 ^c	500	7/99 to 6/00
Pennsylvania ^b	9	1	2	2	2	2	929,000	1,000	7/98 to 6/99
Rhode Island	1	1	0	0	0	0	121,209	148	7/99 to 6/00
South Carolina	2	1	0	0	1	0	(q)	775	7/98 to 6/99
South Dakota	X	X	X	X	X	X	29,000 ^m	55	7/98 to 6/99
Tennessee	5	1	1	0	1	2	100,000	590	NA
Texas	15	1	7	0	6	1	691,257	3,500	9/98 to 8/99
Utah	4	1	0	2	1	0	216,700	233	7/98 to 6/99
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,000	89 ^k	7/99 to 6/00
Virginia	3	1	1	0	1	0	411,452	824	7/99 to 6/00
Washington	8	1	0	3	3	1	750,392	415	7/98 to 6/99
West Virginia ^b	7	2	0	5	0	0	(j)	346	1999
Wisconsin	2	1	0	0	1	0	199,700	850	7/98 to 6/99
Wyoming	1	0	0	0	1	0	196,472	135	7/98 to 6/00

Note: The Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations conducts annual surveys of judicial conduct organizations. These organizations typically are State agencies created by statute or constitutional amendment with the mandate to receive, investigate, and dispose of complaints regarding judicial misconduct. Figures presented include both full- and part-time staff. Information was not available for Georgia, Iowa, and Massachusetts.

^aCross-jurisdiction comparisons of budgets should be done with caution. Some judicial conduct organizations have their offices in private buildings and must pay rent, while other organizations are located in State buildings and incur no rental expense. The budgets of some judicial conduct organizations include all salaries of their personnel, while other organizations receive personnel support from State agencies.

^bThis State has a two-tier judicial disciplinary system; figures are for the first tier, which investigates complaints and files formal charges.

^cOnly some attorney fees are included in the budget.

^dAttorney costs are provided by the State attorney general's office in all cases unless there are conflicts, in which case the commission has funds in budget to pay litigation and outside counsel costs.

^ePersonnel are hired as needed.

^fDoes not include litigation costs. In most cases, these costs are borne by the State attorney general's office.

^gThe Court on the Judiciary does not have a budget or staff. The supreme court designates a clerk and may designate one or more deputy clerks, who have powers prescribed by the court. At the time of the survey, a staff attorney with the supreme court was designated as the clerk.

^hThe budget of the Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure also covers the costs for its evaluation of active judges who seek reappointment and the reviews of retired judges who wish to continue their judicial service as senior judges.

ⁱThe seven members of the Commission on Judicial Conduct perform many staff functions.

^jThe budget is part of the supreme court budget.

^kIn addition, the Commission has jurisdiction over certain other court personnel, such as retired judges and pro tem judges.

^lIncludes litigation costs only and does not accurately reflect the dollars spent operating the Commission on Judicial Qualifications each year. Staff salaries, office space, telephone, copying, and faxing are absorbed in the appellate clerk's budget. If these items were included, the budget would exceed \$150,000.

^mDoes not include litigation costs.

ⁿInvestigative services are provided by State bureau of investigation; special counsel is provided by attorney general.

^oStaff and budget are shared by the Judicial Conduct Commission and the Disciplinary Board of the Supreme Court.

^pFigures are for Disciplinary Counsel of the Supreme Court of Ohio, which handles both attorney and judicial discipline.

^qCommission on Judicial Conduct does not have a separate budget; many cases are handled by the State attorney general's office.

Source: American Judicature Society, Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations, *Judicial Conduct Reporter*, Vol. 22, No. 3 (Chicago: American Judicature Society, Fall 2000), pp. 2-4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.88

Grand jury and grand juror utilization in U.S. District Courts

Fiscal years 1988-2000

Fiscal year	Juries serving	Sessions convened	Jurors		Hours		Proceedings filed by indictment		Average defendants indicted per session
			Total	Average per session	Total	Average per session	Cases	Defendants	
1988	736	10,668	209,168	19.6	57,362	5.4	23,243	38,214	3.6
1989	744	10,413	205,131	19.7	56,792	5.5	24,050	39,679	3.8
1990	742	10,065	198,863	19.8	53,978	5.4	24,779	40,817	4.1
1991	788	10,914	215,789	19.8	58,293	5.3	27,168	44,607	4.1
1992	836	11,571	228,784	19.8	61,806	5.3	28,559	47,164	4.1
1993	847	11,181	221,505	19.8	59,117	5.3	27,039	44,480	4.0
1994	854	10,674	211,647	19.8	55,789	5.2	23,869	40,238	3.8
1995	960	10,585	208,625	19.7	55,378	5.2	25,202	42,866	4.0
1996	1,160	10,121	199,844	19.7	52,911	5.2	26,728	45,267	4.5
1997	1,352	9,764	193,805	19.8	51,603	5.3	28,925	47,461	4.9
1998	924	10,344	205,043	19.8	55,460	5.4	34,424	54,525	5.3
1999	797	10,415	205,862	19.8	54,043	5.2	36,696	56,210	5.4
2000	850	10,230	202,816	19.8	53,899	5.3	39,469	59,472	5.8

Note: Grand jurors hear evidence of criminal activity presented by the prosecution and determine whether the Government's evidence is sufficient to justify the bringing of formal charges. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1992, p. 75; 1997, p. 63 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Judicial Business of the United States Courts: 2000 Annual Report of the Director* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 2001), p. 65. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.89

Petit juror utilization in U.S. District Courts

1977-2000

	Total jurors available				Jury trial days			Juror Usage Index
	Total ^a	Selected or serving	Challenged	Not selected, serving, or challenged ^b	Total	Criminal	Civil	
1977	584,122	60.4%	15.5%	24.1%	29,875	56.7%	43.3%	19.6
1978	570,523	60.5	15.5	24.0	29,238	55.0	45.0	19.5
1979	565,617	59.2	16.2	24.6	28,851	52.6	47.4	19.6
1980	605,547	60.9	15.2	23.1	32,159	48.7	51.3	18.8
1981	648,929	61.1	15.4	23.4	35,596	44.7	55.3	18.2
1982	631,606	61.6	15.6	22.8	35,263	44.2	55.8	17.9
1983	640,577	64.6	16.0	19.4	37,589	44.0	56.0	17.0
1984	666,942	64.6	16.5	18.9	39,572	42.4	57.6	16.9
1985	676,140	65.4	16.9	17.7	40,289	42.7	57.3	16.8
1986	705,819	65.9	16.9	17.2	41,945	45.9	54.1	16.8
1987	732,039	66.7	17.3	16.0	44,511	42.9	57.1	16.5
1988	762,083	65.9	17.6	16.5	44,324	45.1	54.9	17.2
1989	814,322	64.5	18.0	17.5	45,403	53.2	46.8	17.9
1990	828,527	65.2	18.2	16.6	46,194	49.8	50.2	17.9
1991	855,175	64.4	18.6	17.0	46,563	53.2	46.8	18.4
1992	887,234	64.3	18.7	16.9	48,368	52.2	47.8	18.3
1993	861,160	64.3	18.9	16.8	46,646	52.8	47.2	18.5
1994	788,066	65.3	18.5	16.2	45,060	45.7	54.3	17.5
1995	774,978	63.4	18.7	15.9	43,219	49.0	51.0	17.9
1996	778,170	64.2	18.9	16.9	43,133	46.1	53.9	18.0
1997	749,613	64.8	19.2	16.0	41,903	44.8	55.2	17.9
1998	718,778	63.6	19.5	16.9	39,521	44.7	55.3	18.2
1999	690,981	62.8	19.6	17.6	37,970	45.6	54.4	18.2
2000	641,399	60.6	20.0	19.5	34,713	NA	NA	18.5

Note: In this table, 1977 data are for 94 District Courts; 1978 through 1982 data are for 95 District Courts; and 1983 through 2000 data are for 94 District Courts. Data for 1977-87 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1988, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30. Data for 1988-91 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Petit jurors determine questions of fact, in any civil or criminal action, through hearing the evidence presented at trial. The "Juror Usage Index" is the average number of jurors on hand for each jury trial day; it is calculated by dividing the total number of available jurors by the total number of jury trial days.

^aEach juror is counted for each day serving, traveling, or waiting at the courthouse to serve.

^bIncludes jurors in travel status.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1980, p. 574; 1981, p. 6; 1986, p. 23; 1999, p. 70 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1991, p. 98; 1996, p. 69; 1997, p. 62 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Judicial Business of the United States Courts: 2000 Annual Report of the Director* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 2001), p. 64. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.90

Jury fees in State and Federal courts

By jurisdiction, 2001

Jurisdiction	Juror fees per day	Jurisdiction	Juror fees per day
Federal	\$40.00 ^a	Missouri	\$6.00
Alabama	10.00	Montana	12.00 ^p
Alaska	12.50 ^{b,c}	Nebraska	35.00
Arizona	12.00 ^d	Nevada	9.00 ^q
Arkansas	5.00 ^e	New Hampshire	10.00 ^b
California	(f)	New Jersey	(r)
Colorado	(g)	New Mexico	(s)
Connecticut	(h)	New York	(t)
Delaware	(i)	North Carolina	12.00 ^u
District of Columbia	30.00 ^j	North Dakota	25.00
Florida	(k)	Ohio	10.00 ^v
Georgia	5.00 ^l	Oklahoma	12.50
Hawaii	30.00	Oregon	10.00
Idaho	10.00 ^b	Pennsylvania	(w)
Illinois	4.00 ^l	Rhode Island	15.00
Indiana	15.00 ^m	South Carolina	10.00
Iowa	10.00	South Dakota	10.00 ^x
Kansas	10.00	Tennessee	10.00
Kentucky	12.50	Texas	6.00 ^y
Louisiana	12.00	Utah	17.00
Maine	10.00	Vermont	30.00
Maryland	15.00 ^{l,n}	Virginia	30.00
Massachusetts	(g)	Washington	10.00 ^l
Michigan	7.50 ^b	West Virginia	15.00
Minnesota	30.00 ^o	Wisconsin	8.00 ^{b,l}
Mississippi	15.00	Wyoming	30.00 ^z

Note: Daily juror fees are set by State statutes and do not include any mileage payments to jurors.

^aMay be raised to \$50.00 per day after 30 days of service upon discretion of the judge.

^bHalf-day rate.

^cAnchorage provides \$5.00 half-day rate for the first day, then \$12.50 per half-day thereafter.

^dNo fee for first day (discretionary); \$12.00 per day thereafter.

^e\$20.00 per day while actually serving (sworn).

^fNo fee for first day; \$15.00 per day thereafter.

^gNo fee for first 3 days; \$50.00 per day thereafter. Expenses for unemployed available. Employers must pay employees for first 3 days while serving.

^hNo fee for first 5 days; \$50.00 per day thereafter. Expenses for unemployed available. Employers must pay employees for first 5 days while serving.

ⁱNo fee for first day; \$20.00 per day thereafter.

^jNo fee for first day; \$30.00 per day thereafter.

^kIf employer pays salary or wages of person on jury duty, then there is no fee paid for 3 days; then \$30.00 per day thereafter. If individual is not employed or employer does not pay salary, then fee is \$15.00 per day for first 3 days; then \$30.00 per day thereafter.

^lFees vary among counties.

^m\$40.00 per day while actually serving (sworn).

ⁿProvided as an expense; not reported as income.

^oChild care expenses available.

^p\$25.00 per day while actually serving (sworn).

^q\$15.00 per day while actually serving (sworn). \$30.00 per day after 5 days of service. \$9.00 per day if not sworn.

^r\$5.00 for first 3 days; \$40.00 per day thereafter.

^s\$5.15 per hour, established by minimum wage law.

^tIf employer has more than 10 employees, must pay at least \$40.00 per day for the first 3 days. After 3 days, the court must pay \$40.00 per day. If juror is not employed or if employer has less than 10 employees, then court must pay \$40.00 per day from day 1.

^u\$30.00 per day after 5 days of service.

^vCounty commission shall fix the compensation not to exceed \$40.00. After 10 days of actual service compensation to be one and a half times the daily rate--minimum of \$15.00.

Maximum may be set by county not to exceed twice the daily rate for service of less than 10 days.

^w\$9.00 for first 3 days; \$25.00 per day thereafter.

^x\$50.00 maximum per day while actually serving (sworn).

^y\$30.00 maximum per day while actually serving (sworn).

^zMay be raised to \$50.00 per day after 4 days of service upon discretion of the judge.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Center for State Courts.

Table 1.91

Investigative reports by Federal probation officers

By type of investigation, 1985-2000

Type of investigation	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total	155,945	168,063	142,356	145,439	148,880	151,176	162,294	174,214	179,967	179,956	169,113	173,054	172,806	186,776	192,904	203,845
Presentence investigation ^a	32,669	35,594	37,300	36,737	38,563	41,812	44,226	48,267	48,871	44,434	43,151	48,372	52,174	57,794	61,207	63,666
Collateral investigation for another district	25,055	28,456	30,120	28,630	29,363	28,584	32,240	34,747	34,311	32,663	33,293	33,589	34,961	39,461	43,088	46,341
Preliminary investigation to assist U.S. attorney	2,178	1,968	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Postsentence investigation for institution	1,323	1,258	1,388	1,342	1,082	1,094	1,072	1,300	1,417	1,729	2,217	3,290	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pretransfer investigation (probation and parole)	8,550	8,899	8,787	9,368	9,448	8,762	7,471	7,673	7,805	7,607	7,026	6,590	6,088	5,773	4,750	4,524
Alleged violation investigation (probation and parole)	13,289	14,046	15,316	16,456	16,781	18,236	21,082	23,975	24,107	24,014	26,629	26,759	29,847	29,701	28,349	29,976
Prerelease investigation for a Federal or military institution	6,955	7,691	8,620	9,955	10,643	10,581	11,393	11,457	12,939	13,677	15,425	16,550	18,362	20,524	22,251	23,639
Special investigation regarding a prisoner in confinement	6,853	7,433	7,018	7,098	6,991	7,766	8,666	8,839	9,109	9,594	7,850	7,142	6,545	6,686	4,982	5,357
Furlough and work-release reports for Bureau of Prisons institutions	5,490	6,268	6,389	6,692	6,438	5,231	4,367	4,022	5,212	7,437	9,573	8,792	5,151	5,463	5,336	5,129
Supervision reports	24,471	24,862	25,760	27,272	27,441	26,647	29,206	31,339	33,760	36,823	22,105	20,473	18,477	20,355	22,225	24,590
Parole revocation hearing reports	1,747	1,615	1,658	1,889	2,130	2,463	2,571	2,595	2,436	1,978	1,844	1,497	1,201	1,019	716	623
Bail interviews	27,365	29,973	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System include persons placed on probation--either by U.S. District Courts, U.S. magistrate judges, or at the request of U.S. attorneys (deferred prosecution)--and Federal offenders released from confinement on parole or mandatory release. A Federal prisoner is eligible for mandatory release when the prisoner has served the full term of imprisonment less "good-time" allowances. If the offender has earned more than 180 days of "good-time" credit, supervision (as if on parole) is for that period in excess of 180 days. If "good-time" is less than 180 days, release occurs without supervision. Prior to 1989, the data represent the 12-month period ending June 30. In 1989 and 1990, the reporting period was the 12-month period ending March 31. Beginning in 1991, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30. As of 1987, the total figure no longer includes bail interviews because this function was transferred from the probation offices to the pretrial services offices. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aBeginning in 1997, category includes postsentence investigations for institutions.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1986, p. 45; 1998, p. 40; (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1988, p. 42; 1990, p. 29, Table 18; 1992, p. 87, Table 19; 1994, p. 21; 1996, p. 35 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Judicial Business of the United States Courts: 2000 Annual Report of the Director* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 2001), p. 33. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.92

Private adult correctional facility management firms

By capacity of facilities under contract, United States, Dec. 31, 1997-2000

Management firm	Capacity of all facilities under contract ^a			
	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total	103,730	127,262	138,726	119,449
Alternative Programs, Inc.	340	340	340	340
Avalon Correctional Services, Inc. ^b	150	350	350	350
The Bobby Ross Group	2,825	464	464	464
CiviGenics, Inc.	3,563	3,563	2,791	2,791
Cornell Corrections, Inc.	3,882	5,916	7,138	8,464
Correctional Services Corporation	2,629	6,891	6,517	4,241
Corrections Corporation of America ^c	52,095	69,530	71,250	62,431
Correctional Systems, Inc.	170	272	272	272
Dominion Correctional Services, Inc.	NA	NA	NA	2,064
The GRW Corporation	362	362	362	614
Management & Training Corporation	4,259	6,447	9,177	10,214
Maranatha Production Company	500	500	500	500
U.S. Corrections Corporation	5,259	NA	NA	NA
Wackenhut Corrections Corporation ^{c,d}	27,696	32,627	39,565	26,704

Note: These data were collected through the Private Corrections Project at the Center for Studies in Criminology and Law, University of Florida. Information was collected from senior executive representatives of each private correctional management firm in the United States.

^aIncludes operational facilities, facilities under construction, and planned expansions of existing facilities.

^bFormerly Avalon Community Services, Inc.

^cData for 1997-99 include facilities under contract outside the United States.

^dThe Wackenhut Corrections Corporation did not respond to the survey; data were estimated by the Source.

Source: Charles W. Thomas, *Private Adult Correctional Facility Census*, Center for Studies in Criminology and Law [Online]. Available: <http://www.crim.ufl.edu/pcp/census/1997/index.html> [Apr. 6, 2000]; <http://www.crim.ufl.edu/pcp/census/1998/index.html> [Apr. 6, 2000]; <http://www.crim.ufl.edu/pcp/census/1999/index.html> [Apr. 6, 2000]; <http://www.crim.ufl.edu/pcp/census/2000/index.html> [Apr. 17, 2001]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.93

Number and rated capacity of private adult correctional facilities

By jurisdiction, Dec. 31, 1997-2000

Jurisdiction	Number of facilities				Rated capacity			
	1997	1998	1999	2000	1997	1998	1999	2000
Arizona	5	6	6	6	4,748	6,860	6,860	6,860
Arkansas	2	2	2	2	1,200	1,200	1,885	1,885
California	19	24	24	22	10,292	11,294	11,462	10,470
Colorado	8	9	6	6	3,444	4,644	3,824	3,824
District of Columbia	1	1	1	1	866	866	866	866
Florida	10	10	9	8	6,223	6,255	5,465	5,561
Georgia	3	5	7	4	1,566	6,409	9,457	6,197
Idaho	1	1	1	1	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
Illinois	1	1	NA	1	220	220	NA	200
Indiana	1	1	1	1	670	670	670	670
Kansas	2	2	2	2	529	529	685	687
Kentucky	4	4	4	3	1,973	2,631	2,631	2,268
Louisiana	2	2	2	2	2,948	2,948	3,012	3,012
Michigan	1	1	1	1	480	480	480	480
Minnesota	1	1	1	1	1,338	1,338	1,338	1,338
Mississippi	5	6	6	6	3,176	4,650	4,700	4,700
Missouri	2	2	1	1	660	660	60	60
Montana	NA	1	1	1	NA	512	512	512
Nevada	1	1	1	1	500	500	500	500
New Jersey	1	1	1	1	300	300	300	300
New Mexico	6	7	7	8	3,836	4,864	5,322	5,508
New York	1	1	1	1	200	200	200	200
North Carolina	2	2	3	1	2,000	2,112	2,256	1,200
Ohio	2	2	4	4	2,256	2,256	4,140	4,140
Oklahoma	6	8	8	8	7,068	9,716	10,436	10,436
Pennsylvania	1	1	1	2	1,200	1,200	1,562	2,762
Puerto Rico	4	4	4	4	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Rhode Island	1	1	1	1	302	302	302	302
Tennessee	5	6	6	6	5,628	7,326	7,326	7,326
Texas	41	43	42	43	27,139	29,690	29,820	30,385
Utah	1	1	2	2	400	400	900	900
Virginia	1	1	1	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Washington	1	1	1	1	150	150	150	150

Note: See Note, table 1.92. The geographic location of facilities does not necessarily indicate contracting decisions made by agencies in those jurisdictions; some States contract for the housing of their prisoners in other jurisdictions, some States provide sites for Federal facilities. Data include facilities in operation and those under construction.

Source: Charles W. Thomas, *Private Adult Correctional Facility Census*, Center for Studies in Criminology and Law [Online]. Available: <http://www.crim.ufl.edu/pcp/census/1997/index.html> [Apr. 6, 2000]; <http://www.crim.ufl.edu/pcp/census/1998/index.html> [Apr. 6, 2000]; <http://www.crim.ufl.edu/pcp/census/1999/index.html> [Apr. 6, 2000]; <http://www.crim.ufl.edu/pcp/census/2000/index.html> [Apr. 17, 2001]. Table adapted by SOURCE-BOOK staff.

Table 1.94

Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities

By selected characteristics, as of Sept. 30, 1999

Facility/State	Year opened	Security level	Sex of inmates	Rated capacity	1999 population count	Number of staff	Adjacent minimum security camp ^a	
							Rated capacity	1999 1-day population count
<u>United States Penitentiaries (USP)</u>								
Allenwood (PA)	1993	High	Male	640	989	377		
Atlanta (GA)	1902	High/Administrative	Male	1,429	1,977	690	488	476
Beaumont (TX)	1997	High	Male	960	1,531	286	350	345
Florence (CO)	1996	High	Male	640	982	347		
Leavenworth (KS)	1906	High	Male	1,197	1,795	538	414	460
Lewisburg (PA) ^b	1932	High	Male	678	997	564	352	252
Lompoc (CA)	1959	High	Male	1,035	1,579	500	276	281
Marion (IL)	1963	High	Male	482	270	478	310	283
Terre Haute (IN)	1940	High	Male	791	1,145	492	340	332
<u>Federal Correctional Institutions (FCI)</u>								
Allenwood Low (PA)	1993	Low	Male	992	1,302	223		
Allenwood Medium (PA)	1993	Medium	Male	841	1,189	301		
Ashland (KY)	1940	Low	Male	662	1,098	318	296	255
Bastrop (TX)	1979	Low	Male	719	1,125	254	122	147
Beaumont Low (TX)	1997	Low	Male	1,536	1,802	203		
Beaumont Medium (TX)	1999	Medium	Male	1,152	1,306	198		
Beckley (WV)	1995	Medium	Male	1,152	1,671	369	384	350
Big Spring (TX)	1979	Low	Male	468	1,023	248	144	163
Butner Low (NC)	1996	Low	Male	992	1,296	238		
Butner Medium (NC)	1976	Medium/Administrative	Male	513	785	380	296	289
Coleman Low (FL)	1996	Low	Male	1,536	1,802	200		
Coleman Medium (FL) ^c	1996	Medium	Male	1,146	1,616	251	512	430
Cumberland (MD)	1994	Medium	Male	768	1,172	308	256	255
Danbury (CT)	1940	Low	Female	508	959	278	178	191
Dublin (CA) ^c	1974	Low; Administrative ^d	Female; Male	810	1,148	275	299	321
Edgefield (SC)	1998	Medium	Male	960	1,380	409	256	276
El Reno (OK)	1933	Medium	Male	820	1,204	381	216	232
Elkton (OH)	1997	Low	Male	1,536	1,826	320	256	302
Englewood (CO)	1940	Medium/Administrative	Male	476	881	336	111	104
Estill (SC)	1993	Medium	Male	768	1,078	315	256	238
Fairton (NJ)	1990	Medium/Administrative	Male	849	1,186	335	65	87
Florence (CO)	1994	Medium	Male	840	1,232	322	416	309
Forrest City (AR)	1997	Low	Male	1,536	1,860	308	128	189
Fort Dix (NJ)	1993	Low	Male	3,331	3,824	621		
Greenville (IL)	1994	Medium	Male	752	1,160	296	256	259
Jesup (GA)	1990	Medium	Male	744	1,070	320	508	532
La Tuna (TX) ^e	1932	Low	Male	556	1,120	296	246	204
Lompoc (CA) ^b	1970	Low	Male	472	811	234		
Loretto (PA)	1984	Low	Male	473	758	219	93	94
Manchester (KY)	1992	Medium	Male	744	1,134	327	512	443
Marianna (FL) ^c	1988	Medium	Male	805	1,122	363	296	324
McKean (PA)	1989	Medium	Male	784	1,085	315	292	237
Memphis (TN)	1977	Medium	Male	597	912	349	296	278
Miami (FL)	NA	Medium	Male	586	890	292	260	321
Milan (MI)	1933	Low/Administrative	Male	1,021	1,409	361		
Morgantown (WV)	1969	Minimum	Male	935	1,005	184		
Oakdale (LA)	1986	Medium	Male	820	1,137	302		
Otisville (NY)	1980	Medium	Male	665	1,045	320	100	103
Oxford (WI)	1973	Medium	Male	586	1,058	324	156	194
Pekin (IL) ^c	1994	Medium	Male	752	1,178	303	256	295
Petersburg (VA)	1932	Low	Male	828	1,129	348	296	294
Phoenix (AZ) ^c	1985	Medium	Male	740	1,266	322	272	251
Ray Brook (NY)	1980	Medium	Male	737	1,067	269		
Safford (AZ)	1964	Low	Male	421	809	175		
Sandstone (MN)	1939	Low	Male	473	826	246		
Schuylkill (PA)	1991	Medium/Administrative	Male	729	1,122	336	296	261
Seagoville (TX)	1945	Low/Administrative	Male	866	1,260	286		
Sheridan (OR)	1989	Medium/Administrative	Male	923	1,367	373	512	446
Talladega (AL)	1979	Medium	Male	644	953	342	296	408
Tallahassee (FL)	Late 1930s	Low; Administrative ^d	Female; Male	692	1,133	325		
Terminal Island (CA)		Medium	Male	478	1,014	309		
Texarkana (TX)		Low	Male	747	1,366	304	220	320
Three Rivers (TX)		Medium	Male	784	1,014	310	256	304
Tucson (AZ)	1982	Medium; Administrative ^f	Male; Both	392	830	225		
Waseca (MN)	1995	Low	Male	710	1,058	225		
Yazoo City (MS)	1997	Low	Male	1,536	1,865	283		

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.94

Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities

By selected characteristics, as of Sept. 30, 1999--Continued

Facility/State	Year opened	Security level	Sex of inmates	Rated capacity	1999 1-day population count	Number of staff	Adjacent minimum security camp ^a	
							Rated capacity	1999 1-day population count
<u>Federal Prison Camps (FPC)</u>								
Alderson (WV)	1927	Minimum	Female	838	924	179		
Allenwood (PA)	1952	Minimum	Male	567	722	119		
Boron (CA) ^g	1979	Minimum	Male	324	203	87		
Bryan (TX) ^b	1988	Minimum	Female	720	725	151		
Duluth (MN)	1983	Minimum	Male	881	575	106		
Eglin (FL)	1962	Minimum	Male	800	765	130		
El Paso (TX)	1989	Minimum	Male	308	195	51		
Montgomery (AL)	NA	Minimum	Male	920	715	122		
Nellis (NV)	1990	Minimum	Male	561	479	72		
Pensacola (FL)	1988	Minimum	Male	424	479	86		
Seymour Johnson (NC)	1989	Minimum	Male	576	489	94		
Yankton (SD)	1988	Minimum	Male	655	551	104		
<u>Metropolitan Correctional/ Detention Centers (MCC/MDC)</u>								
Brooklyn (NY)	1996	Administrative	Both	564	1,231	355		
Chicago (IL)	1975	Administrative	Both	411	756	222		
Guaynabo (PR)	1993	Administrative	Both	897	1,118	282		
Los Angeles (CA)	1988	Administrative	Both	728	940	272		
New York (NY)	1975	Administrative	Both	507	898	287		
San Diego (CA)	1974	Administrative	Both	612	962	260		
<u>Federal Medical Centers (FMC)</u>								
Carswell (TX)	1995	Administrative	Female	833	969	405	148	226
Devens (MA) ^h	1999	Administrative	Male	564	548	344	40	35
Fort Worth (TX)	1971	Administrative	Male	1,132	1,505	408		
Lexington (KY) ^c	1974	Administrative	Male	1,106	1,609	528	193	216
Rochester (MN)	1985	Administrative	Male	674	802	439		
Springfield (MO)	1933	Administrative	Male	912	1,155	657		
<u>Federal Detention Centers (FDC)</u>								
Miami (FL)	1976	Administrative	Both	1,283	1,544	291		
Oakdale (LA)	1990	Administrative	Male	630	884	239	118	138
SeaTac (WA)	1997	Administrative	Both	695	674	249		
<u>Federal Transportation Center (FTC)</u>								
Oklahoma City (OK)	1996	Administrative	Both	1,074	1,360	301		
<u>Administrative Maximum (ADX)</u>								
Florence (CO)	1995	Administrative	Male	490	356	333		

Note: Administrative facilities are institutions with special missions, such as the detention of noncitizen or pretrial offenders, the treatment of inmates with serious or chronic medical problems, or the containment of extremely dangerous, violent, or escape-prone inmates. Administrative facilities are capable of holding inmates in all security categories.

^aThese minimum security satellite camps are adjacent to the main facilities. A blank indicates no camp facility. Except where noted, the sex of inmates housed in the camp and main facility is the same.

^bThe adjacent facility has an Intensive Confinement Center that houses additional inmates.

^cThe adjacent camp is a minimum security facility for females.

^dThis facility houses low security females and administrative security males.

^eLocated on the New Mexico-Texas border.

^fThis facility houses medium security males and administrative security males and females.

^gScheduled to be deactivated in January 2000.

^hThis facility was being activated at the time of data collection. When fully operational, Devens will have a capacity of 986 and the camp will have a capacity of 124.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, *State of the Bureau: Accomplishments and Goals, 1999* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), pp. 29-48. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.95

Characteristics of Federal Bureau of Prisons staffBy race and ethnicity, 2000^a

	Race and ethnicity									
	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		Other ^b	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	32,630	100.0%	21,257	100.0%	6,810	100.0%	3,455	100.0%	1,108	100.0%
Sex										
Male	23,664	72.5	15,883	74.7	4,326	63.5	2,646	76.6	809	73.0
Female	8,966	27.5	5,374	25.3	2,484	36.5	809	23.4	299	27.0
Age										
18 to 24 years	603	1.8	403	1.9	123	1.8	65	1.9	12	1.1
25 to 29 years	3,221	9.9	2,033	9.6	706	10.4	400	11.6	82	7.4
30 to 34 years	7,151	21.9	4,517	21.2	1,649	24.2	782	22.6	203	18.3
35 to 39 years	9,079	27.8	5,747	27.0	2,069	30.4	999	28.9	264	23.8
40 to 44 years	6,828	20.9	4,461	21.0	1,373	20.2	733	21.2	261	23.6
45 to 49 years	3,862	11.8	2,736	12.9	639	9.4	324	9.4	163	14.7
50 to 55 years	1,564	4.8	1,145	5.4	220	3.2	129	3.7	70	6.3
56 years and older	322	1.0	215	1.0	31	0.5	23	0.7	53	4.8
Education^c										
Less than high school	99	0.3	55	0.3	24	0.4	13	0.4	7	0.6
High school	11,695	35.8	7,618	35.8	2,441	35.8	1,328	38.4	308	27.8
Technical school	1,338	4.1	979	4.6	245	3.6	87	2.5	27	2.4
Some college	10,028	30.7	6,400	30.1	2,140	31.4	1,190	34.4	298	26.9
College degree	6,181	18.9	4,167	19.6	1,386	20.4	456	13.2	172	15.5
Some graduate school	736	2.3	493	2.3	151	2.2	64	1.9	28	2.5
Master's degree	1,436	4.4	963	4.5	307	4.5	99	2.9	67	6.0
Ph.D. degree	529	1.6	343	1.6	41	0.6	76	2.2	69	6.2

Note: These data refer to staff who are in current pay status and exclude staff who are on leave without pay. Staff tables represent all Bureau of Prisons employees including correctional officers.

^cData on education level were not available for 588 employees; therefore, figures reported for education do not add to the total.

^aPercents may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes Asians and Native Americans as well as non-Hispanic employees in Puerto Rico.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Table 1.96

Characteristics of Federal Bureau of Prisons correctional officersBy race and ethnicity, 2000^a

	Race and ethnicity									
	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		Other ^b	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	14,079	100.0%	8,552	100.0%	3,476	100.0%	1,697	100.0%	354	100.0%
Sex										
Male	12,232	86.9	7,764	90.8	2,639	75.9	1,508	88.9	321	90.7
Female	1,847	13.1	788	9.2	837	24.1	189	11.1	33	9.3
Age										
18 to 24 years	398	2.8	278	3.3	66	1.9	49	2.9	5	1.4
25 to 29 years	2,257	16.0	1,380	16.1	520	15.0	306	18.0	51	14.4
30 to 34 years	3,889	27.6	2,338	27.3	996	28.7	447	26.3	108	30.5
35 to 39 years	3,999	28.4	2,325	27.2	1,064	30.6	502	29.6	108	30.5
40 to 44 years	2,295	16.3	1,369	16.0	590	17.0	285	16.8	51	14.4
45 to 49 years	969	6.9	673	7.9	190	5.5	81	4.8	25	7.1
50 to 55 years	265	1.9	184	2.2	50	1.4	26	1.5	5	1.4
56 years and older	7	(c)	5	0.1	0	X	1	0.1	1	0.3
Education^d										
Less than high school	33	0.2	20	0.2	6	0.2	5	0.3	2	0.6
High school	6,637	47.1	3,998	46.7	1,623	46.7	844	49.7	172	48.6
Technical school	442	3.1	292	3.4	100	2.9	42	2.5	8	2.3
Some college	4,717	33.5	2,822	33.0	1,154	33.2	616	36.3	125	35.3
College degree	1,997	14.2	1,278	14.9	507	14.6	171	10.1	41	11.6
Some graduate school	125	0.9	76	0.9	33	0.9	13	0.8	3	0.8
Master's degree	109	0.8	56	0.7	46	1.3	5	0.3	2	0.6
Ph.D. degree	2	(c)	0	X	1	(c)	0	X	1	0.3

Note: See Note, table 1.95.

^cLess than 0.05%.

^dData on education level were not available for 16 employees; therefore, figures reported for education do not add to the total.

^aPercents may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes Asians and Native Americans as well as non-Hispanic employees in Puerto Rico.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Table 1.97

Employment characteristics of Federal Bureau of Prisons staffBy race, ethnicity, and sex, 2000^a

	Race and ethnicity									
	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		Other ^b	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	32,630	100.0%	21,257	100.0%	6,810	100.0%	3,455	100.0%	1,108	100.0%
Region										
Male	23,664	72.5	15,883	74.7	4,326	63.5	2,646	76.6	809	73.0
Central Office/Training Centers ^c	730	2.2	547	2.6	111	1.6	42	1.2	30	2.7
Northeast	4,811	14.7	3,673	17.3	615	9.0	389	11.3	134	12.1
North Central	4,602	14.1	3,806	17.9	391	5.7	289	8.4	116	10.5
Mid-Atlantic	2,876	8.8	2,077	9.8	662	9.7	84	2.4	53	4.8
Southeast	3,669	11.2	1,697	8.0	1,266	18.6	587	17.0	119	10.7
South Central	4,152	12.7	2,449	11.5	834	12.2	710	20.5	159	14.4
West	2,824	8.7	1,634	7.7	447	6.6	545	15.8	198	17.9
Female	8,966	27.5	5,374	25.3	2,484	36.5	809	23.4	299	27.0
Central Office/Training Centers ^c	721	2.2	381	1.8	299	4.4	26	0.8	15	1.4
Northeast	1,462	4.5	960	4.5	332	4.9	125	3.6	45	4.1
North Central	1,442	4.4	1,196	5.6	147	2.2	69	2.0	30	2.7
Mid-Atlantic	1,233	3.8	825	3.9	348	5.1	41	1.2	19	1.7
Southeast	1,404	4.3	587	2.8	622	9.1	152	4.4	43	3.9
South Central	1,706	5.2	904	4.3	521	7.7	214	6.2	67	6.0
West	998	3.1	521	2.5	215	3.2	182	5.3	80	7.2
Length of employment										
Male	23,664	72.5	15,883	74.7	4,326	63.5	2,646	76.6	809	73.0
Less than 1 year	2,044	6.3	1,295	6.1	423	6.2	268	7.8	58	5.2
1 to 2 years	2,449	7.5	1,452	6.8	585	8.6	323	9.3	89	8.0
3 to 4 years	2,533	7.8	1,616	7.6	540	7.9	298	8.6	79	7.1
5 to 9 years	7,459	22.9	4,805	22.6	1,346	19.8	1,016	29.4	292	26.4
10 to 14 years	5,654	17.3	4,045	19.0	898	13.2	493	14.3	218	19.7
15 to 19 years	2,150	6.6	1,618	7.6	329	4.8	148	4.3	55	5.0
20 years or more	1,375	4.2	1,052	4.9	205	3.0	100	2.9	18	1.6
Female	8,966	27.5	5,374	25.3	2,484	36.5	809	23.4	299	27.0
Less than 1 year	921	2.8	502	2.4	317	4.7	87	2.5	15	1.4
1 to 2 years	1,174	3.6	567	2.7	433	6.4	142	4.1	32	2.9
3 to 4 years	959	2.9	560	2.6	278	4.1	89	2.6	32	2.9
5 to 9 years	2,768	8.5	1,672	7.9	670	9.8	293	8.5	133	12.0
10 to 14 years	2,104	6.4	1,347	6.3	533	7.8	154	4.5	70	6.3
15 to 19 years	712	2.2	499	2.3	175	2.6	28	0.8	10	0.9
20 years or more	328	1.0	227	1.1	78	1.1	16	0.5	7	0.6

Note: See Note, table 1.95.

^cCentral Office is located in Washington, DC. The Federal Training Centers are located in Glynnco, Georgia and Aurora, Colorado.^aPercents may not sum to total because of rounding.^bIncludes Asians and Native Americans as well as non-Hispanic employees in Puerto Rico.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Table 1.98

Employment characteristics of Federal Bureau of Prisons correctional officersBy race, ethnicity, and sex, 2000^a

	Race and ethnicity									
	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		Other ^b	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	14,079	100.0%	8,552	100.0%	3,476	100.0%	1,697	100.0%	354	100.0%
Region										
Male	12,232	86.9	7,764	90.8	2,639	75.9	1,508	88.9	321	90.7
Northeast	2,611	18.5	1,922	22.5	393	11.3	237	14.0	59	16.7
North Central	2,491	17.7	2,038	23.8	242	7.0	166	9.8	45	12.7
Mid-Atlantic	1,392	9.9	937	11.0	402	11.6	32	1.9	21	5.9
Southeast	2,022	14.4	818	9.6	817	23.5	337	19.9	50	14.1
South Central	2,222	15.8	1,237	14.5	509	14.6	418	24.6	58	16.4
West	1,494	10.6	812	9.5	276	7.9	318	18.7	88	24.9
Female	1,847	13.1	788	9.2	837	24.1	189	11.1	33	9.3
Northeast	344	2.4	164	1.9	140	4.0	36	2.1	4	1.1
North Central	234	1.7	174	2.0	44	1.3	13	0.8	3	0.8
Mid-Atlantic	235	1.7	101	1.2	124	3.6	9	0.5	1	0.3
Southeast	360	2.6	83	1.0	238	6.8	34	2.0	5	1.4
South Central	420	3.0	152	1.8	211	6.1	50	2.9	7	2.0
West	254	1.8	114	1.3	80	2.3	47	2.8	13	3.7
Length of employment										
Male	12,232	86.9	7,764	90.8	2,639	75.9	1,508	88.9	321	90.7
Less than 1 year	1,649	11.7	1,018	11.9	358	10.3	230	13.6	43	12.1
1 to 2 years	1,835	13.0	1,051	12.3	475	13.7	258	15.2	51	14.4
3 to 4 years	1,605	11.4	1,001	11.7	360	10.4	208	12.3	36	10.2
5 to 9 years	3,824	27.2	2,377	27.8	797	22.9	543	32.0	107	30.2
10 to 14 years	2,295	16.3	1,593	18.6	449	12.9	191	11.3	62	17.5
15 to 19 years	696	4.9	491	5.7	139	4.0	51	3.0	15	4.2
20 years or more	328	2.3	233	2.7	61	1.8	27	1.6	7	2.0
Female	1,847	13.1	788	9.2	837	24.1	189	11.1	33	9.3
Less than 1 year	389	2.8	151	1.8	195	5.6	39	2.3	4	1.1
1 to 2 years	402	2.9	135	1.6	215	6.2	45	2.7	7	2.0
3 to 4 years	216	1.5	94	1.1	99	2.8	20	1.2	3	0.8
5 to 9 years	477	3.4	234	2.7	176	5.1	56	3.3	11	3.1
10 to 14 years	274	1.9	122	1.4	120	3.5	24	1.4	8	2.3
15 to 19 years	66	0.5	37	0.4	26	0.7	3	0.2	0	X
20 years or more	23	0.2	15	0.2	6	0.2	2	0.1	0	X

Note: See Note, table 1.95.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons.

^aPercents may not sum to total because of rounding.^bIncludes Asians and Native Americans as well as non-Hispanic employees in Puerto Rico.

Table 1.99

Estimated number of applications and rejections for firearm transfers

By type of agency and approval system, United States, 2000

	Number		Percent rejected
	Applications	Rejections	
Total	7,698,643	153,087	2.0%
State and local agencies, total	3,492,883	86,279	2.5
Adjusted estimate, State and local agencies total ^a	3,438,373	X	X
State agencies	2,963,581	75,636	2.6
Instant checks	2,066,165	62,111	3.0
Purchase permits	287,146	5,179	1.8
Carry permits	189,744	4,302	2.3
Other approvals	420,526	4,044	1.0
Local agencies	529,302	10,643	2.0
Purchase permits	387,347	8,236	2.1
Carry permits	117,788	2,283	1.9
Other approvals	24,167	124	0.5
Federal Bureau of Investigation checks ^b	4,260,270	66,808	1.6

Note: The Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (the Brady Act) provides for the legal transfer of firearms by mandating criminal history background checks on persons applying for firearms from federally licensed firearm dealers (Federal Firearm Licensees or FFLs). The permanent provisions of the Brady Act became effective on Nov. 30, 1998. The act established the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) and requires a background check by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) or a State point of contact on all persons applying to receive a handgun or long gun from a FFL. The Bureau of Justice Statistics began the Firearm Inquiry Statistics (FIST) program in 1995 to provide information on the number of applications and rejections resulting from the Brady Act. These data are based on the FIST program.

State and local systems of approval of a prospective firearm purchaser can be classified as "instant check," "permit," or "other approval" systems. "Instant check" systems require a seller (FFL) to transmit a purchaser's application to a checking agency by telephone or computer. The checking agency is required to respond to the seller at once or as soon as possible (generally within 3 business days). "Purchase permit" systems require a prospective firearm purchaser to obtain, after a background check, a government-issued document (called a permit, license, identification card, etc.) that must be presented to a seller to receive a firearm. An exempt carry permit is not required for purchase but may be used to exempt the holder from a background check at point of sale. A permit holder is exempt if the carry permit was issued after a check that included a NICS check and meets other requirements of the Brady Act. "Other approval" systems require a seller to transmit a purchaser's application to a checking agency by mail, telephone, or computer. The agency is not required to respond immediately but must respond before the end of a statutory time limit, generally 7 to 10 days.

^aAgencies that conduct checks for exempt carry permits in Alaska, Arkansas, Mississippi, North Dakota, South Carolina, Texas, and Wyoming request that the FBI conduct the background check, but the State agency makes the decision to reject. Thus, the total number of exempt carry permit applications in these States is included in the FBI checks, but the number of rejections is included in the State and local checks.

^bBackground checks not handled by a State or local agency.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Background Checks for Firearm Transfers, 2000**, Bulletin NCJ 187985 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 2001), p. 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.100

Reasons for rejection of firearm transfer applications among State and local agencies

United States, 2000

Reason for rejection	Percent
Total	100%
Felony indictment or conviction	57.6
Domestic violence	12.2
Misdemeanor conviction	8.9
Restraining order	3.3
State law prohibition	4.7
Fugitive	4.3
Mental illness or disability	1.0
Drug addiction	0.7
Local law prohibition	0.2
Other ^a	19.4

Note: See Note, table 1.99.

^aIncludes illegal aliens, juveniles, persons dishonorably discharged from the armed services, persons who have renounced their U.S. citizenship, and other unspecified persons.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Background Checks for Firearm Transfers, 2000**, Bulletin NCJ 187985 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 2001), p. 4, Table 4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.101

Statutory and constitutional provisions relating to the purchase, ownership, and use of firearms

By State, July 1, 2001

State	Purchase and ownership												
	NICS instant back-ground check ^a	Exemptions to NICS	State waiting period (in days)		License or permit to purchase		Registration		Record of sale sent to police	License or identification card	Certain firearms prohibited	State firearms pre-emption law ^b	Constitutional provision
	Hand-gun		Long gun	Hand-gun	Long gun	Hand-gun	Long gun						
Alabama	Y ^f								Y ^g			Y ^h	Y
Alaska	Y ^f	(k)											Y
Arizona	Y ^f	(k)										Y	Y
Arkansas	Y ^f	(m)										Y	Y
California	Y ^f		10	10					Y ^g		Y ^o	Y	
Colorado	Y ^f												Y
Connecticut	Y ^f	(m)	14 ^{r,s}	14 ^{r,s}	Y ^t				Y ^g		Y ^o	Y ^u	Y
Delaware	Y ^f	(m)										Y	Y
Florida	Y ^f	(m)	3 ^{r,s}									Y	Y
Georgia	Y ^f	(k)										Y ^v	Y
Hawaii	(w)	(w)			Y ^t	Y ^t	Y ^x	Y ^x	Y ^g		Y ^o	Y	Y
Idaho	Y ^f	(k)										Y	Y
Illinois	Y ^f		3	1	Y ^t	Y ^t	(y)	(y)	Y ^g	Y	Y ^o		Y
Indiana	Y ^w	(k)							Y ^g			Y ^{aa}	Y
Iowa	Y ^w	(k,w)			Y ^t				Y ^g			Y	
Kansas	Y ^f		(ab)		(ab)		(ab)						Y
Kentucky	Y ^f	(m)										Y	Y
Louisiana	Y ^f	(m)										Y	Y
Maine	Y ^f											Y	Y
Maryland	Y ^w	(m)	7	7 ^{ac}	(t)				Y ^g		Y ^o	Y	
Massachusetts	Y ^f	(m)	7		Y ^t	Y ^t			Y ^g	Y		Y ^u	Y
Michigan	Y ^w	(w)			Y ^t		Y		Y ^g			Y	Y
Minnesota	Y ^f	(m)	7 ^r	(r)	Y ^t	Y ^t			Y ^g		Y ^o	Y	
Mississippi	Y ^f	(k)										Y	Y
Missouri	Y ^f	(m)	7		Y ^t				Y ^g			Y	Y
Montana	Y ^f	(k)										Y	Y
Nebraska	Y ^w	(w)			Y								Y
Nevada	Y ^f	(k)	(ab)				(ab)					Y	Y
New Hampshire	Y ^w								Y ^g				Y
New Jersey	Y ^f				Y ^t	Y ^t			Y ^g	Y	Y ^o	Y ^u	
New Mexico	Y ^f											Y	Y
New York	Y ^f	(w)			Y ^t		Y	(ad)	Y ^g	Y	(o)	Y ^u	
North Carolina	Y ^w	(k,w)			Y ^t				Y ^g			Y ^v	Y
North Dakota	Y ^f	(m)							Y ^g			Y	Y
Ohio	Y ^f		(ab)		(t)		(ab)		(ab)	(u)	(o)		Y
Oklahoma	Y ^f	(m)										Y	Y
Oregon	Y ^w	(m)							Y ^g			Y	Y
Pennsylvania	Y ^f	(m)							Y ^g			Y	Y
Rhode Island	Y ^f		7	7					Y ^g			Y	Y
South Carolina	Y ^f	(k)	(s)		(t)				Y ^g		Y ^o	Y	Y
South Dakota	Y ^f	(m)	2						Y ^g			Y	Y
Tennessee	Y ^f								Y ^g			Y	Y
Texas	Y ^f	(k)										Y	Y
Utah	Y ^f	(k)										Y	Y
Vermont	Y ^f											Y	Y
Virginia	Y ^f		(s,ab)		(t)				(ab)		Y ^o	Y	Y
Washington	Y ^w	(m)	5 ^{ag}						Y ^g			Y	Y
West Virginia	Y ^f											Y	Y
Wisconsin	Y ^w		2						Y ^g			Y	Y
Wyoming	Y ^f	(k)										Y	Y
District of Columbia	Y ^f	(m)			Y ^t	Y ^t	Y ^y	Y	Y ^h	Y	Y ^o		(ah)

Note: These data were compiled by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action. In addition to State laws, the purchase, sale, and in certain circumstances, the possession and interstate transportation of firearms are regulated by the Federal Gun Control Act of 1968 as amended by the Firearms Owners' Protection Act and other Federal laws. Also, cities and localities may have their own firearms ordinances in addition to Federal and State laws. A "Y" in the table indicates the existence of a State law or constitutional provision. However, many qualifications may apply. The Source notes that State firearms laws are subject to frequent change. State and local statutes and ordinances, as well as local law enforcement authorities, should be consulted for full text and meaning of statutory provisions.

A long gun is a rifle or shotgun. The Source defines "constitutional provision" by citing Article 1, Section 15 of the Connecticut State Constitution as an example of the basic feature contained in the constitutions of many States. It reads: "Every citizen has a right to bear arms in defense of himself and the State."

^aThe National Instant Check System (NICS), conducting records checks on retail firearm purchasers, took effect November 1994, replacing the Brady Act requirement that retail handgun sales be delayed until law enforcement authorities completed a check, or 5 business days passed, whichever came first.

^bA State firearms preemption law prohibits local statutes more restrictive than the State's law regulating firearms.

^cHunter protection laws prohibit interference with lawful hunting activities.

^dRange protection laws protect firearm ranges from nuisance and noise control actions intended to prevent a range's operation.

^eProhibits local jurisdictions from suing entities of the firearm industry.

^fChecks are conducted by the FBI for retail firearm sales.

^gOn some or all firearm sales.

^hApplies to handgun ordinances only.

ⁱShall issue" permit system, liberally administered discretion by local authorities over permit issuance, or no permit required.

^jCarrying a handgun in a motor vehicle requires a license, with exceptions.

^kFirearm-carrying permit holders are exempt. In Indiana, holders of personal protection or hunting and target shooting permits are exempt. Those not exempt: in Mississippi, permits issued to security guards; in Texas, peace officer licenses issued after NICS start date.

^lChecks are conducted by the State for retail firearm sales. Colorado also requires a NICS check on non-retail sales at gun shows.

^mHolders of firearm-carrying permits issued before Nov. 30, 1996 are exempt.

ⁿArkansas prohibits carrying a firearm with a purpose to employ it against a person. Tennessee prohibits carrying "with the intent to go armed." Vermont prohibits carrying with "the intent or purpose of injuring another."

^oCalifornia, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, New York City, other local jurisdictions in New York, and some local jurisdictions in Ohio restrict "assault weapons." California prohibits the sale of any "unsafe handgun." Hawaii restricts "assault pistols." Illinois prohibits Federal firearms licensees from manufacturing or selling a handgun certain parts of which are made of certain metals and melt or deform below 800 degrees Fahrenheit; Chicago, Evanston, Oak Park, Morton Grove, Winnetka, Wilmette, and Highland Park prohibit handguns; some cities prohibit other kinds of firearms. Maryland prohibits several small, low-caliber, inexpensive handguns and "assault pistols." Minnesota prohibits

Carrying		Hunter protection law ^c	Range protection law ^d	Firearm industry lawsuit preemption ^e
Con- cealed carry law	Carrying openly prohibited			
Y ⁱ	Y ^j	Y	Y	Y
Y ⁱ		Y	Y	Y
Y ⁱ		Y		Y
Y ⁱ	Y ⁿ	Y	Y	Y
Y ^p	Y ^q	Y	Y	
Y ^p		Y	Y	Y
Y ⁱ	Y	Y	Y	
Y ^p		Y		
Y ⁱ	Y	Y	Y	Y
Y ⁱ	Y	Y	Y	Y
Y ^p	Y	Y		
Y ⁱ		Y	Y	Y
Y ^z	Y	Y	Y	
Y ⁱ	Y	Y	Y	Y
Y ^p	Y	Y	Y	
Y ^z	(ab)	Y		
Y ⁱ		Y	Y	Y
Y ⁱ		Y	Y	Y
Y ⁱ		Y	Y	Y
Y ^p	Y	Y	Y	
Y ^p	Y	Y	Y	
Y ⁱ	Y ^j	Y	Y	Y
Y ^p	Y	Y		
Y ⁱ		Y	Y	Y
Y ^z		Y	Y	Y
Y ⁱ		Y	Y	
Y ^z		Y	Y	Y
Y ⁱ		Y	Y	
Y ^p	Y	Y	Y	
Y ⁱ		Y		
Y ^{p,r}	Y	Y	Y	
Y ⁱ		Y	Y	
Y ⁱ	Y ^p	Y	Y	Y
Y ^z	(ab)	Y	Y	Y
Y ⁱ	Y ^p	Y	Y	Y
Y ⁱ		Y	Y	
Y ^{i,ae}	Y ^j	Y	Y	Y
Y ^p	Y	Y	Y	
Y ⁱ	Y	Y	Y	Y
Y ⁱ		Y	Y	Y
Y ⁱ	Y ⁿ	Y	Y	Y
Y ⁱ	Y	Y		Y
Y ⁱ	Y ^p	Y	Y	Y
Y ^{i,af}	Y ⁿ	Y	Y	
Y ⁱ	(ab)	Y	Y	Y
Y ⁱ		Y		
Y ⁱ		Y	Y	
Y ^z		Y	Y	
Y ⁱ		Y	Y	Y
Y ^p	Y			

licensed firearm dealers from selling a handgun any part of which melts below 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit or has an ultimate tensile strength less than 55,000 p.s.i. Ohio: Some cities prohibit handguns of certain magazine capacities. South Carolina prohibits licensed firearms dealers from possessing or selling a handgun the frame of which is of a certain construction and melts below 800 degrees Fahrenheit. Virginia prohibits "Street Sweeper" shotguns. The District of Columbia prohibits new acquisition of handguns and any semi-automatic firearm capable of using a detachable ammunition magazine of more than 12 rounds capacity. (With respect to some of these laws and ordinances, individuals may retain prohibited firearms owned previously, with certain restrictions.)

^pRestrictively administered discretion by local authorities over permit issuance, or permits are unavailable and carrying is prohibited in most circumstances.

^qLoaded.

^rThe State waiting period does not apply to a person holding a valid permit or license to carry a firearm. In Connecticut, a hunting license also exempts the holder for long gun purchases. In Indiana, only persons with unlimited carry permits are exempt.

^sPurchases from licensed dealers only.

^tA permit to purchase or a carry permit is required. New York requires a separate entry on the permit for every handgun purchased.

^uPreemption through judicial ruling. Local regulation may be instituted in Massachusetts if ratified by the legislature.

^vPreviously by judicial ruling, adopted by law.

^wIndiana, New Hampshire, Oregon, Washington, Wisconsin: State check for handguns, FBI check for long guns. Oregon also requires a NICS check on non-retail sales at gun shows. Iowa, Michigan, Nebraska, North Carolina: permit suffices for handguns, FBI check for long guns. Maryland: State check for handguns and assault weapons, FBI check for other long guns. Hawaii: permit suffices for all firearms transactions.

^xEvery person arriving in Hawaii is required to register any firearm(s) brought into the State within 3 days of arrival of the person or firearm(s), whichever occurs later. Handguns purchased from licensed dealers must be registered within 5 days.

^yIn Chicago and the District of Columbia, no handgun not previously registered may be lawfully possessed.

^zNo permit system exists and concealed carry is prohibited.

^{aa}Except for ordinances in Gary, East Chicago, and those enacted before January 1994.

^{ab}Local ordinance in certain cities or counties.

^{ac}Maryland subjects purchases of "assault weapons" to a 7-day waiting period.

^{ad}New York City only.

^{ae}Prior to 1995, the law did not apply to Philadelphia.

^{af}No permit is required to carry for lawful purposes.

^{ag}Extended to 60 days if purchaser does not have a Washington driver's license.

^{ah}The District of Columbia is subject to the Federal Constitution's second amendment.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action.

Table 1.102

Statutory provisions related to alcohol use and driving

By State, as of Jan. 1, 2001

State	Preliminary breath test law	Administrative per se at:	Blood alcohol concentration levels as evidence in State courts		Open container law	Anti- consumption law	Dram shop law
			Illegal per se at:	Presumption at:			
Alabama		0.10	0.10	0.10	S		S
Alaska	S	0.10	0.10	0.10	S ^a	S ^a	S
Arizona	S	0.10	0.10	0.10	S	S	S
Arkansas		0.10	0.10			S	(b,c)
California	S	0.08 ^d	0.10	0.10	S	S	S ^e
Colorado	S	0.10	0.10	0.05, 0.10 ^f		S	S
Connecticut		0.10	0.10 ^g				S ^h
Delaware	S	0.10 ^j	0.10	0.10 ^j		S ^a	
District of Columbia	S	0.05 ^j	0.10	0.05 ^j	S	S	(b)
Florida	S	0.10	0.10	0.08 ^j	S	S	S ^k
Georgia		0.10	0.10	0.10	S ^a		S
Hawaii	S	0.10	0.10	0.08 ^j	S	S	(b)
Idaho		0.10	0.10	0.10	S	S	S
Illinois	S	0.10	0.10	0.10	S	S ^m	S ^h
Indiana		0.10	0.10	0.10 ⁿ	S ^o	S ^a	S
Iowa	S	0.10	0.10	0.10	S	S	S
Kansas	S	0.10	0.10	0.08 ^j	S	S	
Kentucky	S	(p)	0.10	0.10	S	S	S
Louisiana		0.10	0.10	0.10	S ^a	S ^a	S ^q
Maine		0.10	0.10		S	S	S ^h
Maryland	S	0.10	0.10	0.07 ^r	S ^m	S ^a	
Massachusetts		0.10		0.10	S ^m	S ^a	(b)
Michigan	S		0.10	0.07, 0.10 ^f	S	S	S
Minnesota	S	0.10	0.10		S	S	S
Mississippi	S	0.10	0.10				S
Missouri	S	0.10	0.10			S ^a	S ^s
Montana	S		0.10	0.10	S ^t	S ^a	S
Nebraska	S	0.10	0.10		S	S	
Nevada	S	0.10	0.10		S	S ^a	
New Hampshire	S	0.10	0.10	0.08 ^j	S		S
New Jersey			0.10		S	S	S
New Mexico		0.10	0.10		S	S	S
New York	S	(p)	0.10	0.07, 0.10 ^u	S	S	S ^{h,v}
North Carolina	S	0.10	0.10		S	S	S
North Dakota	S	0.10	0.10		S	S	S
Ohio		0.10	0.10		S	S	S
Oklahoma		0.10	0.10	0.05, 0.10 ^w	S	S	(b)
Oregon		0.10	0.10	0.08 ^x	S	S	S
Pennsylvania	S		0.10			S	S
Rhode Island	S		0.10		S		S
South Carolina		0.15	0.10	0.10 ^y	S	S	(z)
South Dakota	S		0.10	0.10	S	S	
Tennessee			0.10	0.10, 0.08 ^{aa}	S ^a	S ^a	S
Texas		0.10	0.10			S ^a	S ^m
Utah		0.10	0.10		S	S	S ^h
Vermont	S	0.10	0.10	0.08 ^y		S ^a	S
Virginia	S	0.10	0.10	0.10		S ^a	
Washington		0.10	0.10		S	S	(b,k)
West Virginia	S	0.10 ^{ab}	0.10	0.10 ⁿ		S	(b)
Wisconsin	S	0.10 ^{ac}	0.10 ^{ac}	0.10 ^{ad}	S	S	S ^e
Wyoming		0.10	0.10				S ^{ae}

Note: These data were collected through a review of the statutory provisions of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

In the table, "S" indicates that such a provision is provided expressly by statute. A blank indicates that no statutory or case law provisions exist. "Preliminary breath test" laws refer to a breath test given by a law enforcement officer to a suspected drunk driver prior to an arrest for a drunk driving offense. These results are used, along with other evidence, by the officer to determine if there is probable cause to arrest the driver. "Administrative per se" laws allow State driver licensing agencies to either suspend or revoke a driver's license based on the specified blood alcohol concentration (BAC) or on other criteria related to alcohol or drug use and driving. Such action is independent of licensing action resulting from a criminal conviction for a drunk driving offense. The evidentiary weight given to BAC levels generally falls into one of two categories. "Illegal per se" laws make it a criminal offense to operate a motor vehicle at or above the specified alcohol concentration level in either the blood, breath, or urine. Under these laws, the specified level is considered conclusive evidence of intoxication in a court of law.

"Presumption" indicates that the specified level of alcohol concentration in a driver's blood, breath, or urine creates a presumption of intoxication in a court of law. Statutory provisions of several jurisdictions treat the 0.10 level as both presumptive and illegal per se evidence of driving under the influence. This appears to be the result of States having adopted one of the standards without amending statutes that had previously authorized the other standard. In such cases, the actual statutes should be consulted for clarification. "Open container law" refers to laws prohibiting the possession of open containers of alcoholic beverages in the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle. "Anti-consumption law" refers to laws prohibiting the consumption of alcoholic beverages in the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle. "Dram shop law" refers to laws that provide that a person who serves alcoholic beverages to an intoxicated individual may be liable for damages and injuries caused in a motor vehicle accident.

In all jurisdictions, use of a controlled substance or use of a controlled substance in conjunction with alcohol also constitutes the basis for a driving while intoxicated charge. Most jurisdictions have established more stringent BAC levels for operators of commercial motor vehicles, as well as juvenile motor vehicle operators. Statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions.

Table 1.102

Statutory provisions related to alcohol use and driving

By State, as of Jan. 1, 2001--Continued

<p>^aApplies to drivers only.</p> <p>^bAdopted via case law decisions.</p> <p>^cCase law has been modified by statute.</p> <p>^dApplies only to persons age 21 and older.</p> <p>^eApplies only to the actions of intoxicated minors.</p> <p>^fThe lower number is driving while impaired; the higher is driving while under the influence.</p> <p>^g0.07 if the driver has a previous violation of driving under the influence at 0.10 or greater.</p> <p>^hThis State has a statute that places a monetary limit on the amount of damages that can be awarded in dram shop liability actions.</p> <p>ⁱConstitutes conclusive evidence of a driving while intoxicated offense.</p> <p>^jConstitutes prima facie evidence of driving while under the influence.</p> <p>^kApplies only to the actions of intoxicated minors or persons known to be habitually addicted to alcohol.</p> <p>^lCompetent evidence of driving while intoxicated.</p> <p>^mLimited application.</p> <p>ⁿHas both prima facie and presumptive evidence laws with blood alcohol concentration levels at 0.10.</p> <p>^oProvided the driver has an alcohol concentration of 0.04 or more.</p> <p>^pAlternative before driving while intoxicated criminal adjudication licensing action by the courts.</p> <p>^qThe statute appears to have limited actions to those committed by minors.</p> <p>^rAn alcohol concentration equal to or greater than 0.07 but less than 0.10 constitutes prima facie evidence of driving while under the influence.</p>	<p>^sCause of action limited to licensees who have been convicted of selling alcoholic beverages to minors or intoxicated individuals.</p> <p>^tAppears to be limited to persons operating "common carriers."</p> <p>^uConstitutes prima facie evidence of impairment.</p> <p>^vApplies specifically to the actions of intoxicated minors, but the law does not foreclose developing case law as to other types of dram shop action.</p> <p>^wThe lower number is driving while impaired; the higher is prima facie evidence of driving under the influence.</p> <p>^xNot less than 0.08 constitutes being under the influence of intoxicating liquor.</p> <p>^yThis blood alcohol level is an inference of driving while intoxicated.</p> <p>^zPossible via case law. Applies to actions of intoxicated minors.</p> <p>^{aa}For a first offense, an alcohol concentration of 0.10 or more; for a subsequent offense, an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more.</p> <p>^{ab}Or under the influence of alcohol.</p> <p>^{ac}First and second offense 0.10; third offense 0.08; subsequent offenses 0.02.</p> <p>^{ad}0.10 is prima facie evidence for first and second offenses. 0.08 is prima facie evidence for third and subsequent offenses.</p> <p>^{ae}Liability limited to the actions of persons who are under 21 years old.</p>
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Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, Current as of January 1, 2001* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 2001), pp. 2-1--2-4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.103

Statutory provisions requiring blood alcohol concentration tests for victims of fatal traffic accidents

By jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 2001

Laws requiring blood alcohol tests on persons killed in traffic accidents					Laws requiring blood alcohol tests on persons killed in traffic accidents				
Jurisdiction	Statutory requirement	Blood alcohol concentration test given to following persons (if killed in accident)			Jurisdiction	Statutory requirement	Blood alcohol concentration test given to following persons (if killed in accident)		
		Driver	Vehicle passenger	Pedestrian			Driver	Vehicle passenger	Pedestrian
Alabama	(a)				Montana				
Alaska					Nebraska	S	S ^k		S ^l
Arizona	S	S			Nevada	S	S	S	S
Arkansas	S	S ^b	(c)	(c)	New Hampshire	S	S	S	S
California	S	S	S	S	New Jersey	S	S		S
Colorado	S	S		S ^d	New Mexico	S ^g	S ^g	S ^g	S ^g
Connecticut	S	S		S	New York	S ^m	S		S ^f
Delaware					North Carolina				
District of Columbia					North Dakota	S	S	S	S
Florida					Ohio	S	S		
Georgia	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	Oklahoma				
Hawaii	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	Oregon	S	S ⁿ	S ⁿ	S ⁿ
Idaho	S	S		S	Pennsylvania	S	S ^o	S ^p	S ^o
Illinois	S	S		S ^f	Puerto Rico	S	S		S
Indiana	S	S		S ^d	Rhode Island				
Iowa					South Carolina	S	S		S ^t
Kansas	S ^g	S		S ^h	South Dakota	S	S	S	S ^t
Kentucky	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	Tennessee	(q)	(q)	(q)	(q)
Louisiana	S	S	S	S	Texas	S ⁱ	S ^r		
Maine					Utah	S	S		S ^s
Maryland					Vermont				
Massachusetts	S ^j	S ^j			Virginia				
Michigan	S	S			Washington	S	S		S
Minnesota	S	S		S ^f	West Virginia	S	S		S ^s
Mississippi	S	S			Wisconsin	S	S		S ^h
Missouri	S	S	S	S	Wyoming				

Note: See Note, table 1.102. In the table, "S" indicates that such a provision is provided expressly by statute. Statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions.

^aNot specifically provided for by statute. However, case law provides that the blood alcohol concentration test law provisions were deemed to apply to dead persons.

^bBased on probable cause of a driving while intoxicated offense.

^cPossible.

^dIf 15 years of age or older.

^ePossible; at request of coroner or police officer, the medical examiner may take a blood sample.

^fIf 16 years of age or older.

^gTest results may only be used for statistical purposes that do not reveal the identity of deceased individuals.

^hIf 14 years of age or older.

ⁱLimited.

^jIf driver dies within 4 hours of accident. However, the law only applies if, at the time of the accident, (1) the driver was the only occupant of the vehicle and (2) no other individuals were involved.

^kIf death occurs within 4 hours of accident.

^lIf 16 years of age or older and death occurs within 4 hours of accident.

^mNo test shall be conducted if there is reason to believe that the deceased is of a religious faith that is opposed to such a test.

ⁿIf over 13 years of age and death occurs within 5 hours of accident.

^oIf over 15 years of age and death occurs within 4 hours of accident.

^pOnly if the driver of the vehicle cannot be determined.

^qDiscretionary.

^rDiscretionary; a justice of the peace may order a blood test if there is evidence that the deceased was driving while intoxicated.

^sAdults only.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, Current as of January 1, 2001* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 2001), pp. 3-1--3-549. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Appendix 1

Justice Expenditure and Employment Data

Survey methodology and definitions of terms

Note: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **1997 Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts**, NCJ 185672 [Online]; and **Trends in Justice Expenditure and Employment** [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/eande.htm>.

Historical overview

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) began the collection of justice expenditure and employment data with fiscal 1971, using a special sample drawn by the U.S. Census Bureau especially for this purpose. The annual Survey of Criminal Justice Expenditure and Employment (CJEE Survey) provided comparable trend data from 1971 to 1979. That survey was the source of detailed, comprehensive statistics on the justice activities of the Federal, State, and local governments. Each annual survey resulted in a preliminary report or BJS Bulletin, a publication of detailed tabulations of national and State-local estimates as well as individual government data, a volume displaying trends since 1971, and additional data accessible on magnetic tape.

In 1980, BJS discontinued the CJEE Survey for budgetary reasons following the collection of 1979 data. The cancellation of the CJEE Survey left a gap in national criminal justice statistics, which the CJEE Extracts series is designed to fill, albeit on a limited basis. Instead of presenting data based on a separate survey, the CJEE Extracts contains justice expenditure and employment data from the Census Bureau's annual sample surveys of government finances and public employment.

Those Census Bureau surveys traditionally have provided limited data on the justice sectors of police protection (from 1902) and corrections (from 1954), with slightly more data being collected for State governments and the largest local governments. Beginning with 1982 these surveys began collecting "judicial and legal services" data as a separate category, allowing estimation of total justice expenditure and employment from

the Census Bureau surveys, which is done by the CJEE Extracts program. This is done by "extracting" criminal justice data from the Census Bureau's annual government finance and employment surveys.

Special surveys in 1985, 1988, and 1990 collected CJEE Survey data that are comparable to data for 1971 to 1979. The current Extracts methodology produces considerably less detailed information than is available from those special CJEE Surveys. Another significant difference, which is not as noticeable, relates to the comparability of the CJEE Extracts variables to the variables in those CJEE Surveys. In many instances, variables of the same name are not comparable between the two programs. While great care was taken to adjust the source data to maximize comparability with the CJEE Survey data, some differences remain.

In making trend comparisons, users should limit their analysis to one of the two sources: long-term trends for 1971-79, 1985, 1988, and 1990 from the CJEE Survey series; or more recent trends from 1980 using the CJEE Extracts data.

Sample design

The CJEE Extracts data are assembled from data collected through the Census Bureau's annual surveys of government finances and public employment. The samples of local governments for those surveys are drawn from the most recent available Quinquennial Census of Governments. The samples consist of all large local general purpose governments above a certain population threshold (certainty units) plus a sample below the certainty level. The samples also include certain independent school districts and special districts, for which justice data are not collected. For detailed information about the sample for any given year, contact askbjs@ojp.usdoj.gov.

Survey period

The Federal Government expenditure data are for the fiscal year, which ended on September 30 of the year indicated; for example, 1997 data are for the period Oct. 1, 1996, to Sept. 30, 1997.

The State expenditure data presented cover fiscal years ending June 30 for all States except four whose fiscal years ended as follows: New York, March 31; Texas, August 31; and Alabama and Michigan, September 30 of the year indicated. For local governments, the fiscal years reported are those that closed between July 1 and June 30. Most municipalities and counties end their fiscal years on December 31 or June 30. Thus, some local jurisdictions that ended

their fiscal year on December 31 are included in the spreadsheets for the following year. The fiscal years reported for Washington, DC ended on September 30 of the year indicated.

Some agencies operate on a different fiscal year basis from the parent government. In such instances, figures included are for the agency's fiscal year that ended within the parent government's regular fiscal year.

The employment data are for the month of October for years prior to 1997. Beginning in 1997, employment data are for the month of March.

Data collection

The CJEE Extracts data are from a special compilation of data and sources available from the Census Bureau's regular surveys of government finances and public employment. The recurrent survey of government finances and public employment provide data on expenditure and employment, by function of the Federal, State, and local governments (counties, cities, townships, independent school districts, and special districts). The data collection procedures of these surveys for the expenditure and employment data are described below.

Annual Government Finances Survey

Federal Government financial data were obtained from actual data presented in *The Budget of the United States Government* for each fiscal year displayed. Certain adjustments were made in Federal data to arrive at Census Bureau "expenditure" amounts.

State finance statistics as well as those for large counties and cities were compiled by Census Bureau representatives from official reports and records, with the advice of State and local officers and employees. The data were compiled from State government audits, budgets, and other financial reports, either in printed or electronic format. The compilation generally involved recasting the State financial records into the classification categories used for reporting by the Census Bureau.

The initial local government data collection phase used two methods to obtain data: mail canvass and central collection from State sources. In about 30 States, all or part of the data for local governments were obtained from cooperative arrangements between the Census Bureau and a State government agency. These usually involved a data collection effort carried out to meet the needs of both agencies--the State agency for purposes of audit, oversight, or information, and the Census Bureau for

statistical purposes. Data for the balance of local governments in the annual surveys were obtained via mail questionnaires sent directly to county, municipal, township, special district, and school district governments.

The mail canvass involved the use of detailed Census Bureau schedules with related reporting instructions. Census Bureau examiners reviewed the mail reports intensely and used extensive correspondence to supplement and verify incomplete and questionable information.

As with mail canvass questionnaires, centrally collected financial data sometimes needed supplementation for such items as debt, assets, or particular functional expenditures or revenue items. Census Bureau staff obtained these supplementary data from special tabulations in other State offices, printed reports, secondary sources, or from mail requests directly to the county, municipal, or township governments.

Through these efforts, current year expenditure information was obtained for the Federal Government, all State governments, and all large county and city governments.

Annual Public Employment Survey

Federal Government civilian employment data were obtained from records maintained by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management. These records did not provide the information necessary to compute Federal full-time equivalent employment.

State government data were collected through a mail survey of all State departments, agencies, and institutions. In approximately half of the States employment data are collected centrally for the State government. In some cases additional mail supplementation is necessary. As with the Finance Survey these States change from year to year. A sample of local governments also was surveyed by mail questionnaire. State agencies and local governments that did not respond by the close of the request period received followup requests. Second request mail consisted of post card reminders. Third request mail was a second mailing of the original request with a survey form. Mail returned to the Census Bureau because of address problems was readdressed and remailed. In addition, large governments that had not responded for several years were contacted by telephone to identify the appropriate office or individual to receive and complete forms.

After extensive nonresponse followup, useable replies were received from more than 70% of the sample canvassed for the 1993 Survey of Public Employment, and

similar response levels were achieved in other years.

Data review and adjustments

Once the data are collected, intensive computer editing of the data at various stages of processing minimizes errors that may be introduced during processing in the annual finance and employment survey programs. For the mail portion of the surveys, figures reported by government officials are generally accepted as being substantially correct. In some cases varying interpretations of the instructions or deficiencies in the responding governments' records may make it difficult for officials to render complete and accurate reports for their governments.

These difficulties are handled by: careful definition of terms and detailed instructions in difficult cases; supplemental correspondence and telephone followup to officials; and intense examination of data collected through verification of internal consistency and comparison with previous reports and other sources of data.

The data extracted from the regular Census Bureau programs for the CJEE Extracts received additional examination. After compilation for the general finance survey a special reviewer examined in detail the expenditure data for State governments and large local governments and investigated special data compilation problems and adjusted the data as needed. The local government expenditure and employment estimates were reviewed, potential problems investigated, and data were revised, where necessary. Data for each of the States and large counties and cities displayed individually in the CJEE Extracts tables and spreadsheets were scrutinized and compared to prior years' data. A separate computer edit was then performed. Where possible, both expenditure and employment data were adjusted to correct errors, reclassify activities, and narrow differences with the CJEE Surveys. Specific procedures included referring to alternate sources of data, estimating missing data, and refining data through proration (for example, sheriff offices, where some employees perform police functions, others perform judicial functions (bailiffs), and others perform corrections (jail) functions).

Data limitations

The survey sample for the local government CJEE Extracts justice expenditure and employment estimates was not designed specifically to produce data on these activities. Thus, the sampling variability, or "standard error," for the justice sectors is apt to be larger than for the major categories in

the Census Bureau's regular surveys and for the same functions in the CJEE Survey series. The "standard error" is a measurement of variation among the estimates from all possible samples, of which this is one, having the same size and selected using the same sampling design. Estimates derived from the different samples would vary from each other (and also from a complete census using the same data collection procedures). The standard error, therefore, measures the precision with which an estimate from one of these samples approximates the average result of all the possible samples.

Interval estimates with a prescribed confidence level can be calculated for each statistic by using the sample estimate and the standard error as estimated from the sample. For example, a 90% confidence interval can be constructed by adding 1.6 times the estimated standard error to the estimate and subtracting 1.6 the estimated standard error from the estimate. If intervals were constructed in such a manner for all possible samples of the same design and size, about 90% of them would include the complete enumeration statistic.

In reviewing the sample-based estimates, bear in mind that, because State government figures are not subject to sampling variation, the State-local aggregates shown for individual States are more reliable (on a relative standard error basis) than the local government estimates they include. Conversely, the sampling variability for smaller components, such as type of local government detail, is likely to be greater than that for the State and local total estimates. Because the national estimates of local government expenditure and employment are based on summations of individual State data, they are more reliable than the State-area data.

The data also are subject to possible inaccuracies in classification, response, and processing. Every effort was made to keep such errors to a minimum through care in examining, editing, and tabulating the data submitted by government officials. Followup procedures were used extensively to clarify inadequate and inconsistent survey returns.

Readers should be generally cautious in comparing governments because differences among States and local governments in functional responsibilities, governmental structure, degree of urbanization, and population density can affect the comparability of expenditure and

employment data. For example, some State governments directly administer certain activities that elsewhere are undertaken by local governments, with or without fiscal aid, and the same variation in the division of responsibilities exists for counties and cities.

Data differing from other publications

The CJEE Extracts data differ in some cases from the Census Bureau's annual finance and employment survey data because of the more extensive review procedures used for this special compilation, the refinements of data involved, and certain definitional differences. The CJEE Extracts trend data for 1985, 1988, and 1990 also differ from those published by BJS in its CJEE Survey series. Those CJEE Survey data should be used in trend analyses with other CJEE Survey data for 1971-79. The 1985, 1988, and 1990 CJEE Extracts data should be used in trend analyses only with other CJEE Extracts data.

Definitions of terms and concepts

Following is a glossary of terms and concepts used in the CJEE Extracts program and comments regarding their limitations. These definitions are based largely on those used in the Census Bureau's governmental finances and employment statistics program.

Federal Government--the term Federal encompasses all activities of the United States Government other than employment of the Armed Forces. District of Columbia data are excluded from this category and included with data for municipalities.

State governments--this category refers to the governments of the 50 States that constitute the United States.

Local governments--the Census Bureau classifies local governments by five major types: county, municipality, township, independent school district, and special district.

Population--the "resident population" data used are for July 1 of each year from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports. They are consistent with the 1980 and 1990 decennial enumerations and they do not include adjustments for census coverage errors. They are the most current estimates available when the tables were assembled. The data in the trend tables may differ from population data used in single year tables earlier in this series and in other sources that used estimates available at the time they were prepared.

Governmental expenditure

Expenditure--all amounts of money paid out (net of recoveries and any correcting transactions) other than for retirement of debt (including interest), investment in securities, extensions of loans, or agency transactions. It includes only external cash payments and excludes any intragovernmental transfers and noncash transactions, such as the provision of meals or housing of employees. It also includes any payments financed from borrowing, fund balances, intergovernmental revenue, and other current revenue. In several instances, two or more governments share the expense of maintaining a court or a justice agency. In these cases, the allowable direct expenditure amount is reported for each government in the appropriate category.

When a government pays pensions directly to retired employees from appropriated funds, such payments are included as expenditure of the government concerned. However, State and local government contributions to retirement systems they operate are not included in expenditure data because many governments make lump-sum contributions to plans covering all government employees and cannot report separately for justice employees. Neither in governments' basic accounting records (from which criminal justice expenditure figures are drawn) nor in the records of their general-coverage employee benefit systems is there usually any breakdown of amounts contributed in terms of the various agencies or functions involved. Nor has an adequate procedure for calculating the proportion of such contributions allocable to justice employees been developed because of the wide variation in the coverage of various plans, employee status requirements, benefit rates, and so forth. Expenditure is divided into major categories by character and object as follows:

Direct expenditure--is all expenditure except that classified as intergovernmental and is further divided into two categories:

Direct current--includes salaries, wages, fees, commissions, and the purchase of supplies, materials, and contractual services.

Capital outlay--includes expenditure for the three object categories of construction, equipment, and purchase of land and existing structures.

Data are presented separately in the CJEE Extracts program for State construction of correctional institutions; the "other" category in those tables includes equipment and the purchase of land and existing structures.

Construction--production of fixed works and structures as well as additions,

replacements, and major alterations thereto undertaken either on a contract basis by private contractors or through force account construction by the employees of the government. Included are the planning and designing of specific projects; grading, landscaping, and other site improvement; and providing equipment and facilities that are integral parts of the structure.

Expenditure for interest on general debt, assistance and subsidies, and insurance benefits are not applied to specific functions because they are not ordinarily available on a functional basis from government financial reports. In instances where bonded or mortgaged general indebtedness is identified for specific purposes, the interest payments are aggregated with other interest expenditures, which makes reliable and consistent breakouts of such data over a long period of time impossible.

Intergovernmental expenditure--comprises payments from one government to another, including grants-in-aid, shared revenues, fiscal assistance, and amounts for services performed by one government for another on a reimbursable or cost-sharing basis (for example, payments by one government to another for boarding prisoners). It excludes amounts paid to other governments for purchase of commodities, property, or utility services; any tax imposed and paid as such; and employer contributions for social insurance (for example, contributions to the Federal Government for old-age, survivors', disability, and health insurance and local government payments to State-operated retirement systems on behalf of their employees).

Total expenditure--is direct and intergovernmental expenditure of a government or type of government. In the expenditure tables, certain totals have been adjusted to exclude duplicative intergovernmental expenditure amounts. For example, money paid by a State government to a county government within that State is reported by the State government as an intergovernmental expenditure and by the county government as a direct expenditure when the money is spent (for salaries, wages, equipment, and so forth). Therefore, to arrive at a combined State-local government total that does not duplicate these transactions, intergovernmental expenditure amounts are deducted from the State-local total because those amounts also are reflected in the direct expenditure of the recipient government. The same treatment is used for intergovernmental payments between counties and municipalities within the same State when computing local totals. Totals reported for "all governments" also are adjusted to exclude duplicative intergovernmental

expenditure involving the Federal Government.

Governmental employment

Employment and employees refer to all persons gainfully employed by and performing services for a government. Employees include all persons paid for personal services performed, including persons paid from federally funded programs, paid elected officials, persons in a paid-leave status, and persons paid on a "per meeting," annual, semiannual, or quarterly basis. Unpaid officials, pensioners, persons whose work is performed on a fee basis, and contractors and their employees are excluded from the count of employees.

Under this definition are two classes:

Full-time employees--include those persons whose hours of work represent full-time employment in their employer government during the pay period including October 12 for 1980-95. Generally, it includes full-time temporary or seasonal workers employed during that pay period. In 1997, the reference month changed from October to March.

Part-time employees--are those persons who work less than the standard number of hours for full-time work in their employer government and persons paid by more than one government.

Full-time equivalent employment--is a statistical measure that estimates the total workforce accounting for the less than full-time employment of part-time employees. Prior to 1986, the formula for computing full-time equivalent (FTE) employment was payroll-based; specifically, it was calculated by dividing the total payroll amount (full-time plus part-time) by the full-time payroll amount and multiplying the resultant quotient by the number of full-time employees. Beginning in 1986, it is computed by dividing the part-time hours paid by the standard number of hours for full-time employees in the particular government and then adding the resulting quotient to the number of full-time employees. In both formulae, the calculation is performed separately at the individual function type for each respondent government. Consequently, summaries by State, type of government, and function are aggregates of individual calculations.

The formula was changed because the previously used payroll-based formula necessarily assumed that there is little or no difference between average wage rates for full-time and part-time workers--however, this is seldom the case. Part-time pay scales are generally below those for full-time workers, thus resulting in an understatement of full-time equivalent employment. The

understatement was estimated at between 2.8% and 3.8% at the national level. The previously used payroll-based methodology may also produce a "trend bias" if the rate of change in part-time employment is different from that in full-time employment. Users should keep in mind the expected understatement of FTE in years prior to 1986 when making trend comparisons.

October/March payrolls--represent gross payrolls for the 1-month period of October or March and comprise the gross payroll before deductions. It includes all salaries, wages, fees, or commissions paid to employees during the pay period including October 12 for 1980-95. In 1997, the reference month changed from October to March. Payroll amounts reported for a period other than 1 month were converted to represent a 1-month amount.

Governmental functions

General government functions include all activities other than those classed as public utilities (water supply, electric power, gas supply, and transit systems), liquor stores (dispensaries operated by 17 State governments and by local governments of 6 States, as of 1992), and insurance trust systems (no employment data are associated with insurance trusts). All government functions include the latter.

Justice--is the combined functions of police protection, judicial and legal services, and corrections as defined below. As noted below, it consistently includes civil justice functions as well as criminal justice functions where criminal functions cannot be segregated in available source documents.

Police protection--is the function of enforcing the law, and preserving order and traffic safety and apprehending those who violate the law, whether these activities are performed by a police department, a sheriffs' department, or a special police force maintained by an agency whose prime responsibility is outside the justice system but that has a police force to perform these activities in its specialized area (geographic or functional). This category includes: regular police services; police patrols and communications; crime prevention activities; temporary lockups and "holding tanks"; traffic safety and engineering (but not highway planning and engineering); vehicular inspection and licensing; buildings used exclusively for police purposes; the maintenance of buildings used for police purposes; medical examiners and coroners; law enforcement activities of sheriffs' offices; unsworn school crossing guards, parking meter readers, and animal wardens, if employed by a police agency.

Private security police are outside the scope of the survey.

The special police forces included in the data are only those that are part of a general purpose government. Those special police forces that are part of independent school districts or special districts are not included in the data, inasmuch as these districts are not general purpose governments.

Police protection employment data are further divided between sworn employees, which represent persons with the power of arrest, and nonsworn employees, which are all others.

In most States, sheriffs' departments are multifunctional agencies providing police protection, judicial, and/or correctional services. In order to allocate expenditure and employment data to the proper activity, the data for sheriffs' departments are prorated, resulting in differences in other police reporting programs such as the BJS Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) program and the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program, which report the numbers of employees in law enforcement agencies regardless of functions performed.

Short-term custody and detention are considered part of the police protection function. Data for lockups or "tanks" holding prisoners less than 48 hours are included in the police protection category. Data for institutions with authority to hold prisoners 48 hours or more are included in the corrections category.

Judicial and legal services--covers all civil and criminal activities associated with courts, including prosecution and public defense.

The "judicial and legal services" category in the CJEE Extracts series includes the following court functions covered as a separate category in the periodic CJEE Survey: civil and criminal functions of courts at all levels of legal jurisdiction--appellate (last resort and intermediate), general jurisdiction, and limited jurisdiction; activities associated with courts, such as law libraries, grand juries, petit juries, and medical and social service activities (except probation, which is classified as corrections where separately identifiable); court reporters, judicial councils, bailiffs, "register of wills," and similar probate functions; and court ("civil") activities of sheriffs' offices in some jurisdictions.

Also included in the "judicial and legal" category are all civil and criminal justice activities of prosecution and legal service agencies. It includes the following prosecution and legal service activities covered as a separate category in the periodic CJEE Survey: attorneys general, district attorneys, State's attorneys, and their variously named equivalents; corporation counsels, solicitors, and legal departments with various names including those providing legal advice to the chief executives and subordinate departmental officers, representation of the government in law suits, and the prosecution of accused violators of criminal law; and various investigative agencies having full arrest powers and attached to offices of attorneys general, district attorneys, or their variously named equivalents.

These activities are included whether performed by one office or several because in some jurisdictions a single office provides all legal services, whereas in others a prosecutor's office handles only criminal matters and a separate attorney's office performs all civil legal services.

Also included in the "judicial and legal" category are the civil and criminal justice activities of public defenders, other agencies that provide legal counsel and representation in either criminal or civil proceedings, and other government programs that pay the fees of court-appointed counsel. It includes the following public defense activities covered as a separate category in the periodic CJEE Survey: court-paid fees to individually retained counsel; fees paid by the court to court-appointed counsel; government contributions to private legal aid societies and bar association-sponsored programs; and activities of an established public defender office or program.

This category excludes monetary judgments and claims or other payments of a government as a defendant in judicial or administrative proceedings, and legal units of noncriminal justice agencies, whose functions may be performed by a legal service department in other jurisdictions (such as a county counsel).

Corrections--is that function of government involving the confinement and rehabilitation of adults and juveniles convicted of offenses against the law and the confinement of persons suspected of a crime and awaiting adjudication.

Corrections direct expenditure for State governments is further divided into two

subcategories: correctional institutions and other corrections.

Correctional institutions are any facilities for the confinement and correction of convicted adults or juveniles adjudicated delinquent or in need of supervision and for the detention of those adults and juveniles accused of a crime and awaiting trial or hearing. (Data for lockups or "tanks" holding prisoners less than 48 hours are included in the police protection category.)

Correctional institutions include: prisons and penitentiaries; reformatories; jails; houses of correction; other variously named correctional institutions, such as correctional farms, workhouses, industrial schools, and training schools; institutions and facilities exclusively for the confinement of the criminally insane; institutions and facilities for the examination, evaluation, classification, and assignment of inmates; and facilities for the confinement, treatment, and rehabilitation of drug addicts and alcoholics, if the institution is administered by a correctional agency.

When an institution maintains a prison industry or agricultural program, data on the cost of production or the value of prison labor used by agencies of the same government, if identifiable, are excluded (and classed as expenditure for the function using the product or services). Expenditure for the manufacture, production, sale, and distribution of goods produced for sale or use outside the government is included under this heading. It excludes the cost of maintaining prisoners in institutions of other governments, which are classified as an intergovernmental expenditure for which the "institutions" vs. "other corrections" distinctions are not applied.

Other corrections consists of all noninstitutional correctional activities including: parole boards and programs; pardon boards; nonresidential resettlement or halfway houses for those not in need of institutionalization; probation activities and programs, even if administered by a court; and correctional administration not directly connectable to institutions. Payments to another government for boarding prisoners are classified as "intergovernmental expenditure" for which the "institutions" and "other corrections" distinctions discussed above are not applied. In practice, intergovernmental payments of this type are difficult to detect for insignificant amounts between local government and for miscellaneous items that cannot be directly related to institutional care.

Appendix 2

The Municipal Year Book 2001 Definitions of terms and survey response rates

Note: This information was excerpted from International City/County Management Association, ***The Municipal Year Book 2001*** (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 2001), pp. xi-xiii, 91, 115, 136; and information provided by the International City/County Management Association. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Regions

Northeast--the New England and Mid-Atlantic Divisions;

North Central--the East and West North Central Divisions;

South--the South Atlantic, and the East and West South Central Divisions;

West--the Mountain and Pacific Coast Divisions.

Geographic divisions

New England--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont;

Mid-Atlantic--New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania;

East North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin;

West North Central--Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota;

South Atlantic--Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia;

East South Central--Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee;

West South Central--Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas;

Mountain--Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming;

Pacific Coast--Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

Metro status

To be classified by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), an area must include either a city with a population of at least 50,000 or a U.S. Census Bureau urbanized area of at least 50,000 and a total metropolitan statistical area population of at least 100,000. The OMB further groups

metropolitan areas of over 1,000,000 population into consolidated metropolitan statistical areas (CMSAs) and primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs).

Central cities--The core cities of an MSA having a population of at least 25,000 and meeting two commuting requirements: at least 50% of the employed residents of the city must work within the city and there must be at least 75 jobs for each 100 residents who are employed. Cities between 15,000 and 25,000 population may also be considered central cities if they are at least one-third the size of the MSA's largest city and meet the two commuting requirements.

Suburban cities--The other cities, towns, and incorporated places in an MSA.

Independent cities--The incorporated places not located within an MSA.

County types

Metro--Counties located within an MSA.

Nonmetro--Counties located outside the boundaries of an MSA.

Forms of government

Mayor-council--An elected mayor generally acts as the chief executive officer with the amount of administrative authority dependent on State law and variations in local organization. These variations include the scope of the powers of the elected council and the delegation of some authority to appointed professional administrators, to special boards, and to commissions. Many cities with a mayor-council form of government have an appointed city administrator. These officials are appointed by the elected representatives (council) and are responsible to them for the execution of their duties. However, their administrative authority is limited--they often do not directly appoint department heads or other key city personnel and their responsibility for budget preparation and administration, although significant, is subordinate to that of the elected officials.

Council-manager--A manager is appointed by, and responsible to, an elected council to serve as chief administrative officer to oversee personnel, development of the budget, proposing policy alternatives, and general implementation of policies and programs adopted by the council.

Commission--An elected commission performs both legislative and executive functions, generally with departmental administration divided among the commissioners.

Town meeting--All qualified voters of a municipality meet annually (or more often if necessary) to set policy and elect officials to carry out the basic policies they have established.

Representative town meeting--Voters

select a large number of citizens to represent them at the town meeting(s). All citizens may attend and participate in the meeting(s), but only representatives may vote.

For counties, forms of government shown in table 1.68 relate to the structural organizations of the legislative and executive branches of counties. There are three basic forms of county government:

Commission--A governing board that shares the administrative and, to an extent, legislative responsibilities with several independently elected functional officials.

Council-manager/administrator--An administrator is appointed by, and responsible to, the elected council to carry out directives.

Council-elected executive--Two branches of government: the executive and the legislative. The independently elected executive is considered the formal head of the county.

Table. Survey response rates for 2000

	Police and fire			Municipal officials			County officials		
	Number of cities surveyed	Responses		Number of cities surveyed	Responses		Number of counties surveyed	Responses	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total, all cities	2,886	1,327	46%	7,772	4,557	59%	3,047	1,271	42%
<u>Population group</u>									
Over 1,000,000	10	5	50	10	4	40	26	12	46
500,000 to 1,000,000	17	6	35	17	6	35	55	26	47
250,000 to 499,999	38	13	34	38	22	58	96	48	50
100,000 to 249,999	138	77	56	140	87	62	245	124	51
50,000 to 99,999	352	166	47	352	240	68	374	168	45
25,000 to 49,999	682	327	48	687	461	67	612	262	43
10,000 to 24,999	1,649	733	45	1,652	1,022	62	908	361	40
5,000 to 9,999	NA	NA	NA	1,852	1,072	58	437	166	38
2,500 to 4,999	NA	NA	NA	2,103	1,134	54	176	64	36
Under 2,500	NA	NA	NA	921	509	55	118	40	34
<u>Region</u>									
Northeast	NA	NA	NA	2,081	1,014	49	194	73	38
North Central	NA	NA	NA	2,300	1,449	63	1,054	486	46
South	NA	NA	NA	2,241	1,345	60	1,376	510	37
West	NA	NA	NA	1,150	749	65	423	202	48
<u>Geographic division</u>									
New England	328	101	31	830	452	55	50	17	34
Mid-Atlantic	472	150	32	1,251	562	45	144	56	39
East North Central	586	271	46	1,482	915	62	437	209	48
West North Central	225	117	52	817	534	65	617	277	45
South Atlantic	319	186	58	986	661	67	546	282	52
East South Central	150	47	31	482	232	48	362	76	21
West South Central	267	156	58	774	452	58	468	152	33
Mountain	131	72	55	419	244	58	276	133	48
Pacific Coast	408	227	56	731	505	69	147	69	47
<u>Metro status</u>									
Central	510	250	49	512	345	67	337	165	49
Suburban	1,781	792	45	4,434	2,579	58	4,434	2,579	45
Independent	595	285	48	2,826	1,633	58	2,361	950	40

Appendix 3

Crime in the United States Definitions of terms

Note: The following information has been excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Crime in the United States, 1999** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 2000), pp. 397-400, 405-408. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made. See U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1984) for further definitions and information on classification and counting rules.

Population definitions

For purposes of statistical presentation, the cities and counties in the United States are divided into groups based on population size. The population group classifications used by the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Population group, political label, and population coverage

Population group	Political label	Population coverage
I	City	250,000 and over
II	City	100,000 to 249,999
III	City	50,000 to 99,999
IV	City	25,000 to 49,999
V	City	10,000 to 24,999
VI	City ^a	Less than 10,000
VIII (Rural county)	County ^b	-
IX (Suburban county)	County ^b	-

^aIncludes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.

^bIncludes State police to which no population is attributed.

Metropolitan Statistical Area

(MSA)--This includes a central city of at least 50,000 people or an urbanized area of at least 50,000. The county containing the central city and other contiguous counties having strong economic and social ties to the central city and county also are included. Counties in an MSA are designated "suburban" for UCR purposes. An MSA may cross State lines. Due to changes in the geographic composition of MSAs, no year-to-year comparisons of

data for those areas should be attempted. New England MSAs are comprised of cities and towns instead of counties. For purposes of tabular presentation, the UCR Program assigns New England cities and towns to the proper MSAs. Some counties, however, have both suburban and rural portions. Data for State police and sheriffs in those jurisdictions are included in statistics for the rural areas. MSAs made up approximately 80% of the total U.S. population in 1999.

Rural counties--Rural counties are those outside MSAs and are comprised of mostly unincorporated areas. Law enforcement agencies in rural counties cover areas that are not under the jurisdiction of city police departments. Rural county law enforcement agencies served 12% of the national population in 1999.

Suburban areas--These areas consist of cities with populations of less than 50,000 in addition to counties (unincorporated areas) that are within an MSA. Suburban areas can, therefore, be divided into suburban cities and suburban counties.

Other cities--Other cities are urban places outside MSAs; most of these areas are incorporated. These cities comprised 8% of the 1999 national population.

As a general rule, sheriffs, county police, and State police report on crimes committed within the limits of counties, but outside cities; local police report on crimes committed within city limits.

The major source of UCR data is the individual law enforcement agency. The number of agencies included in each population group will vary slightly from year to year due to population growth, geopolitical consolidation, municipal incorporation, etc. Population figures for individual jurisdictions are estimated by the UCR Program in non-census years. State and national population figures used are 1999 U.S. Census Bureau provisional estimates. Population figures for individual jurisdictions were updated by applying 1999 State growth rates to the 1998 U.S. Census Bureau city/county estimates to obtain 1999 city/county estimates. The State growth rates were calculated using 1998 and 1999 U.S. Census Bureau provisional estimates for the States. The estimate of United States population showed a 1% increase from 1998 to 1999. Table 2 shows the number of contributing agencies within each population group in 1999.

Regions and divisions

The United States is divided into four regions; these regions are further divided into nine divisions. The following is a list of States within divisions and regions.

Northeast:

New England--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.

Middle Atlantic--New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.

Midwest:

East North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin.

West North Central--Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota.

South:

South Atlantic--Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia.

East South Central--Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee.

West South Central--Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas.

West:

Mountain--Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming.

Pacific--Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington.

Table 2. Population group and number of contributing agencies

Population group	Number of agencies
I	67
II	158
III	396
IV	764
V	1,834
VI	8,359 ^a
VIII (Rural county)	3,420 ^b
IX (Suburban county)	1,790 ^b
Total	16,788

^aIncludes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.

^bIncludes State police to which no population is attributed.

The Crime Index, Part I, and Part II offenses

The Crime Index

The following offenses and attempts to commit these offenses are used in compiling the Crime Index: (1) murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, (2) forcible rape, (3) robbery, (4) aggravated assault, (5) burglary, (6) larceny-theft, (7) motor vehicle theft, and (8) arson. Arson was added as the eighth index offense in October 1978. (Manslaughter by negligence and simple or minor assaults are not included in the Crime Index.)

Offenses in the UCR program are divided into two groups, Part I and Part II. Information on the volume of Part I offenses known to law enforcement, those cleared by arrest or exceptional means, and the number of persons arrested is reported monthly. Only arrest data are reported for Part II offenses.

Part I offenses

Criminal homicide--a. Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter: the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides are excluded. Justifiable homicides are limited to: (1) the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty and (2) the killing of a felon by a private citizen. b. Manslaughter by negligence: the killing of another person through gross negligence. Traffic fatalities are excluded. While manslaughter by negligence is a Part I crime, it is not included in the Crime Index.

Forcible rape--The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Included are rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape. Statutory offenses (no force used--victim under age of consent) are excluded.

Robbery--The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Aggravated assault--An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Simple assaults are excluded.

Burglary--breaking or entering--The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.

Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft)--The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles or automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article that is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

Motor vehicle theft--The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on the surface and not on rails. Specifically excluded from this category are

motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment.

Arson--Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Part II offenses

Other assaults (simple)--Assaults and attempted assaults where no weapon is used and which do not result in serious or aggravated injury to the victim.

Forgery and counterfeiting--Making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false in the semblance of that which is true. Attempts are included.

Fraud--Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses. Included are confidence games and bad checks, except forgeries and counterfeiting.

Embezzlement--Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.

Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing--Buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property, including attempts.

Vandalism--Willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without consent of the owner or persons having custody or control.

Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.--All violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers. Attempts are included.

Prostitution and commercialized vice--Sex offenses of a commercialized nature, such as prostitution, keeping a bawdy house, and procuring or transporting women for immoral purposes. Attempts are included.

Sex offenses (except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice)--Statutory rape and offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Attempts are included.

Drug abuse violations--State and local offenses relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, and manufacturing of narcotic drugs. The following drug categories are specified: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics--manufactured narcotics that can cause addiction (demerol, methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine).

Gambling--Promoting, permitting, or engaging in illegal gambling.

Offenses against the family and children--Nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

Driving under the influence--Driving or operating any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

Liquor laws--State or local liquor law violations, except "drunkenness" and "driving under the influence." Federal violations are excluded.

Drunkenness--Offenses relating to drunkenness or intoxication. Excluded is "driving under the influence."

Disorderly conduct--Breach of the peace.

Vagrancy--Vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

All other offenses--All violations of State or local laws, except those listed above and traffic offenses.

Suspicion--No specific offense; suspect released without formal charges being placed.

Curfew and loitering laws (persons under age 18)--Offenses relating to violations of local curfew or loitering ordinances where such laws exist.

Runaways (persons under age 18)--Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody under provisions of local statutes.

Offense estimation

The inability of some State UCR Programs to provide forcible rape figures in accordance with UCR guidelines as well as other reporting problems at the State-level have required the use of unique estimation procedures. In addition, because of efforts to convert to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), it has become necessary for the Source to estimate totals for some States.

The Illinois (1985 to 1999), Michigan (1993), and Minnesota (1993) State UCR Programs were unable to provide forcible rape figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The rape totals were estimated using national rates per 100,000 inhabitants within the eight population groups and assigning the forcible rape volumes proportionally to each State. The Delaware State UCR program was unable to provide 1998 forcible rape figures in accordance with UCR guidelines; the 1998 forcible rape total was estimated by reducing the number of reported offenses by the proportion of male forcible rape victims statewide.

In recent years, a number of States have been involved in the NIBRS conversion process. During the conversion process, little or no data were available from law enforcement agencies in these States. The following is a summary of States providing either incomplete data or no data for certain years, either due to NIBRS conversion or due to other reporting problems:

1988:	Florida, Kentucky
1991:	Iowa
1993:	Illinois, Kansas
1994:	Illinois, Kansas, Montana

1995: Illinois, Kansas, Montana
 1996: Florida, Illinois, Kansas,
 Kentucky, Montana
 1997: Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky,
 Montana, New Hampshire,
 Vermont
 1998: Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky,
 Montana, New Hampshire,
 Wisconsin
 1999: Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky,
 Maine, Montana, New
 Hampshire

State totals were estimated using procedures based on data availability specific to each State, and the population group and geographic division to which the State belongs.

Table 3. Total U.S. population, 1960-99^a

	Population
1960	179,323,175
1961	182,992,000
1962	185,771,000
1963	188,483,000
1964	191,141,000
1965	193,526,000
1966	195,576,000
1967	197,457,000
1968	199,399,000
1969	201,385,000
1970	203,235,298
1971	206,212,000
1972	208,230,000
1973	209,851,000
1974	211,392,000
1975	213,124,000
1976	214,659,000
1977	216,332,000
1978	218,059,000
1979	220,099,000
1980	225,349,264
1981	229,146,000
1982	231,534,000
1983	233,981,000
1984	236,158,000
1985	238,740,000
1986	241,077,000
1987	243,400,000
1988	245,807,000
1989	248,239,000
1990	248,709,873
1991	252,177,000
1992	255,082,000
1993	257,908,000
1994	260,341,000
1995	262,755,000
1996	265,284,000
1997	267,637,000
1998	270,296,000
1999	272,691,000

^aPopulation figures are U.S. Census Bureau provisional estimates as of July 1 for each year except 1960, 1970, 1980, and 1990, which are the decennial census counts.